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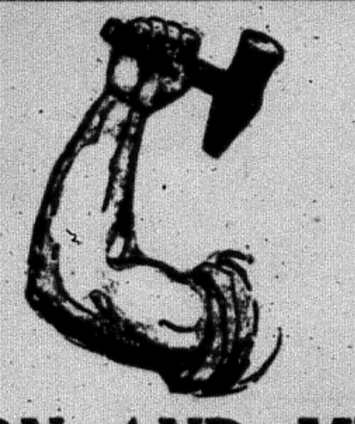

PRESTON AND MUNRO

NOMINATED BY SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CONVENTION

CAMPAIGN SLOGAN "ELECT PRESTON AND HE WILL BE LIBERATED AND SEATED"

GREAT DEMONSTRATION FOLLOWS NOMINATING SPEECH BY DE LEON.

Debs Invited to Resign In Favor of Preston.

The national convention of the Socialist Labor Party adjourned on July 5 by nominating for President, Martin R. Preston, miner, now wrongfully in jail in Nevada, and for Vice-President, Donald L. Munro, machinist, Portsmouth, Virginia. The platform which was accepted in 1904 was readopted.

Among the more important things done by the convention were — the withdrawal of the endorsement of the Industrial Workers of the World, because that organization desires no endorsement of any political party; the upholding, with one dissenting vote, of the policy of Daniel De Leon, the Editor of The People, in conducting the paper, and unanimously re-electing him; the re-election of Paul Augustine National Secretary; the declination of the invitation of the Socialist Party Unity League to endorse the nomination of Debs, the re-adoption of its historic platform unchanged, and the decision to accept as integral parts of the organization federations of foreign speaking languages.

The following telegram was sent to the Presidential candidate, M. R. Preston:

"The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, recognizing that you suffer imprisonment as a victim of the capitalist class rule, because of your loyalty and devotion to the cause of the emancipation of our class, the Working Class, nominated you to-day as candidate for President of the United States, on the platform demanding the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class, and declaring for a revolutionary ballot and industrial unionism. The slogan is: 'Let the proletariat vote for you as a protest against the wage system and its iniquities, and elect you, and you will be liberated and seated regardless of your age.'

"The stalwart Donald L. Munro, machinist, of Portsmouth, Virginia, is your running mate as Vice-President.

"With cheers for working class emancipation, industrial unionism and the Socialist Labor Party,

"Frank Passanno, chairman,
"Boris Reinstein, Secretary."

The following telegram was sent to the nominee for Vice-President:

"Donald M. Munro,
"Portsmouth, Va.

"National Convention of Socialist Labor Party nominated to-day M. R. Preston, the imprisoned victim of capitalist class rule at the time of the Goldfield strike, as its candidate for President of United States, and yourself for Vice-President.

"Frank Passanno, chairman,
"Boris Reinstein, secretary,
"28 City Hall Place,
"New York."

The convention was called to order a few minutes past ten o'clock on the morning of July 2 by Paul Augustine, National Secretary. Kircher, Cleveland, O., was chosen chairman pro tem, and F. Passanno, temporary secretary. A Credentials Committee consisting of Kremer, Wis.; Marek, Conn., and Brennan, Wash., were elected. They rapidly examined the credentials and reported delegates from twelve States, as follows:

California—H. J. Schade;
Connecticut—F. Fellerman, J. Marek;
Illinois—A. Lingenfelter;
Maryland—R. W. Stevens;
Massachusetts—A. E. Reimer, T. F. Brennan;
New Jersey, R. Katz, E. Oatley;
New York—J. T. Hunter, D. De Leon, T. Walsh, E. Seidel, B. Reinstein, E. Hauk, F. Passanno, and P. De Lee;
Ohio—J. Kircher, M. Eisenberg, and P. C. Christiansen;
Pennsylvania—Chas. Rupp;
Rhode Island—Henry O'Neil;
Texas—A. S. Dowler;
Wisconsin—F. G. Kremer.

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation sent as fraternal delegates S. L. Lefkowitz and M. Somogyi.

All delegates were seated.

A motion to elect a permanent chairman was made. The idea was to have a chairman who would expedite the business at the sessions instead of trying out different chairmen.

It was pointed out that the same chairman could be re-elected each day. It was then decided to elect a chairman daily.

F. Passanno, of Troy, was elected to conduct the proceedings of the first day, and B. Reinstein was made secretary of the convention.

The Committee on Rules made its report after a short recess and the following commttee were formed:

On Constitution — De Lee, Dowler, Christiansen;
On Resolutions and Platform — De Leon, Eisenberg, Hunter, Katz, Reimer;
Party Press and Literature — Seidel, Kircher, O'Neil;
Appeals and Grievances—Schade, Brennan, Stevens;
Economic Organization — Fellerman, Marek, Lingenfelter;
Ways and Means: Kremer, Rupp, Passanno;
Auditing Committee—Christiansen, De Lee, Dowler;
Mileage — Lingenfelter, Reimer, Stevens;
Sergeant-at-Arms—A. M. Scherzer.

It was decided to hold two sessions daily—in the morning from 9 o'clock to 12, and in the afternoon from 2 o'clock to 5.

When reconvening in the afternoon resolutions on matters concerning party press, constitution, and economic organization were referred to the respective committees.

A delegation from the Socialist Party Unity League appeared and were given the privilege of the floor. They asked that the convention endorse E. V. Debs as presidential candidate.

The matter was thoroughly discussed. Not one of the delegates who took the floor supported the proposition to endorse. It was pointed out that the Socialist party, of which Debs is the candidate, rejects principles and policies which the Socialist Labor Party upholds. Most important of these questions were immigration and economic organization.

The motion to reject the proposition of the Unity League, was suggested by O'Neil, R. I., and was formulated by De Lee, of Troy, N. Y., receiving O'Neil's second. In the course of the debate many excellent points were made.

"We should not endorse men, but principles," declared Kircher, Ohio. "We are asked to endorse Debs. When Debs dies —where would we be then?"

"This S. P. Unity League is largely Russian Jewish in membership," H. J. Schade, Cal., declared. "Is it not absurd for them to remain members of a party which by express declaration is opposed to members of their race coming into America? If they want unity, the first thing they should do is to repudiate such a stand by leaving the party which takes it, and not come asking the S. L. P. to endorse that very attitude."

It was shown that the correctness of S. L. P. principles has never been questioned or disproven; whereas the S. P. consistently backed down from every established principle of Socialism. Hence without a reconstruction of principle on the part of the S. P., the S. L. P. could not endorse an S. P. candidate and thereby stand second for the S. P. policies. "Hanford is a footnote to the Debs text," said another delegate. "The text cannot be endorsed without endorsing the footnote that the text has accepted. That footnote is the incarnation of that A. F. of L. scabbery that Debs himself has said it is contamination to associate with."

The convention by a roll call vote unanimously rejected the proposal of the Unity League. A committee was elected to state the Party's reasons for not endorsing Debs.

The following answer was adopted as a statement to the S. P. Unity League:

"Comrades:—

"We find the Working Class in such a state of poverty, besides confusion, that the Socialist Labor Party, in convention assembled, would gladly shut its eyes and ears to the technical objections that there are to your request to endorse Mr. Debs, the Presidential nominee of your party. But there are serious objections to such action. The national convention of the Socialist party has violated the principles of the International Socialist Movement. To the slogan of 'The hordes of Europe,' used without protest from the convention by Guy Miller, a prominent National organizer and member of your National Committee, the Socialist party national convention took a 'backward races' position on the immigration question, thereby setting workingmen of one race against those of another. Such a position is not only contrary to the declaration of the Stuttgart Congress, but a slap in the face of the foreign speaking element in America.

"The S. L. P. tendered an offer of unity to the S. P., in compliance with the resolution of the International Socialist Congress. This offer was rejected.

"The S. P. national convention rejected a recommendation in favor of revolutionary unionism. It thereby shielded the craft union principle which keeps the working class divided, and compels, as a principle of unionism, the scabbing of one craft upon another, and even compels locals of the same craft to act as strike breakers against each other. In an article on this subject which appeared in The Miners' Magazine, Mr. Debs stated that 'association with the A. F. of L. is contamination.'

"The S. P. convention, not satisfied with committing these acts, emphasized its iniquitous position by nominating as its Vice-Presidential candidate Ben Hanford, the incarnation of these iniquities. Hanford is a member of Big Six, the typographical union, which is itself the incarnation of the theory of craft unionism, which under the pretext of 'keeping its contracts' has often scabbed on its allied trades, from the little newsboys up.

"The nomination under such circumstances of Eugene V. Debs for President by your convention is not a denial of the Hanford craft union principle. The nomination under such circumstances of Debs is an attempt to sugar-coat the Hanford scabbery.

"To endorse Debs would, therefore, be to endorse Hanford's scabbery; it would be, not a step that would promote the unification of the workers, it would be a step that would promote their further disruption; it would be a blow to the revolutionary element that is taking shape in your own party, and that justly looks upon the Socialist Labor Party for guidance.

"For these reason, while appreciating your motives, the Convention of the S. L. P. must decline to accept your invitation.

"The S. L. P. having nominated for President Martin R. Preston, the wrongfully imprisoned and persecuted Nevada miner workingman, we suggest to you that your organization cause Mr. Debs to realize the propriety of declining in favor of Preston for the best interests of the working class, and of all around unity.

"Patrick E. De Lee,
"Henry O'Neil,
"H. J. Schade."

Proceedings of Second Day.

The second day's session of the Socialist Labor Party convention at Arlington Hall was opened Friday, July 3 by re-electing Frank Passanno, N. Y., to the chair.

The Constitution Committee reported adversely on the following resolution, submitted by the State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania:

"Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party has endorsed the Industrial Workers of the World; it being therefore contrary to the position taken by the S. L. P. for any member to aid and support the pure and simple or craft organizations, be it

"Resolved, That no member of any craft organization be admitted as a member of the S. L. P."

Rupp, Pa., spoke for the resolution, on the grounds of consistency. Several delegates answered the arguments, by showing that economic necessity compels members of the Party to accept membership in craft unions in order to work at their trades at living wages. Socialists are often driven to become members of the A. F. of L., not from choice, but from compulsion. Kircher, Oatley, Lingenfelter, all cigarmakers, showed that without their membership in the craft union, their living would be insecure, they would be driven from city to city on the search for jobs, and their usefulness to the movement would be at an end. Membership in a craft union was not inconsistency, but recognition of material fact. In many cities, as in Milwaukee, the A. F. of L. would not hold together a week if the bosses did not compel their workmen to belong to it. As long as the bosses continue this policy, to debar a man from membership in the A. F. of L. would be to debar him from a living.

Hunter, N. Y., gave an intimate history of the great silversmiths' strike in 1902, when a few organized men took the lead of affairs and carried things to a victory. "Should we debar our members from joining such a movement and doing all there is in them for the working class?" asked Hunter. The recommendation of the committee to reject the resolution was unanimously concurred in.

The next matter laid before the Convention by the Constitution Committee was the admission of language federations to the S. L. P. The recommendation of the committee that this be done, and the terms on which it was to be done, were taken up seriatim.

Many arguments were made against the admission of the federations, as that it would involve the Party in international complications, the multiplicity of languages would retard the transaction of business, etc. It was shown that all these difficulties could either be obviated or held in control, and still the beneficial results of the measure be retained. These benefits were: Socialists from abroad could join the S. L. P. directly on coming here, and not drift off from the movement; the Party would be strengthened by the addition of these new members; the Editors of the various language organs could better be held to strict principles. The motion to admit the federations was unanimously adopted, after an amendment to the contrary effect was defeated by a vote of 18 to 3.

The convention then continued to define the terms of the affiliation. These followed the lines already laid down in the Party constitution for the affiliation of States. The federations are to pay a per capita tax of 7 cents to the Party; they shall be represented on the National Executive Committee by one member each; they are to be represented in national conventions by one delegate for every 50 members or major fracton; on the General and State committees by the payment of the regular dues; and the Party shall have full jurisdiction over all property.

Further enactments on the question were that the delegates of the federations to the various S. L. P. organizations must be able to express themselves intelligently in English; that the basis of representation shall exclude those who are already members of the regular S. L. P. bodies; and that on general votes, persons who are members of both shall vote in the Party meetings only. The constitution and by-laws are to be submitted to the approval of the N. E. C.

Just before adjournment for the day, a communication from the Committee for the Unemployed was read, reciting the well known sufferings of hundreds of thousands of New York's proletariat, and asking that the matter be brought more fully before the public. The com-

(Continued on page 2.)

DOG-IN-THE-MANGERISM

Most unfelicitous of all the declarations made in that long series of unfelicitous declarations, known as the Republican national platform of 1908, is the declaration:

"We have a vast domain of three million square miles, literally bursting with latent treasure, still waiting the magic of capital and industry to be converted to the practical uses of mankind."

Surely, it can not be that the Republican party is waiting, and holding all that latent treasure in reserve for when more "mankind" shall have been born. There is plenty of "mankind" in the country now, panting for some little share of the treasure, even if it be a thin slice of bread and a bowl of soup. Even in normal times this "mankind" has everything but treasure—something like $300 to $400 a year with which to keep body and soul together. Just now whole rafts of that "mankind" are wholly out of work—utterly treasureless. Why not allow that three million square miles that is "literally bursting with wealth" to do some little actual bursting?

The plank declares that what that three million square miles are waiting for is "the magic of capital and industry."

Industry, like Barkis, is willing, obviously willing; anxiously willing.

If one of the two things needed to obtain a result is ready, and the result is not obtained, it must follow that the other of the two things is holding back.

The Republican platform declares that capital and industry, meaning, of course labor, have to give the magic touch. Labor is ready; the "bursting" has not taken place; consequently, capital is staying its touch.

The plank of the Republican party that refers to three millions of square miles, literally bursting with wealth, but left unbursted, is an indictment of the Republican party, in particular, and of capitalism in general. It indicts capitalism as dog-in-the-mangerism; it indicts the Republican, as, indeed, it indicts the Democratic party also, as the upholders of a dog-in-the-manger social system.

At times like these, when actual want reigns in the country, the fact that capitalism is a blight upon the nation, instead of the blessing that it cracks itself up for,—that is the important fact brought out by the three-million-square-miles-of-territory-literally-bursting-with-latent-wealth-Republican plank.

Capital is the privately owned means of production. There is no "magic touch" about capital. That is mere fiction. The magic touch lies wholly in Labor, assisted by the means of production. The "capital" feature (private ownership) of the means of production palsies them. It paralyzes the means of production the instant the capitalist can not see a profit for himself, he being the "mankind", in their operation.

The "capital" feature of the means of production turns these, from engines of happiness to mankind, into barriers that keep natural opportunities "unbursted". To make things doubly sure, the capitalist also preoccupies the natural opportunities.

Labor is languishing, not because natural opportunities are niggardly, or exhausted. It is admitted there is a domain of three million square miles "literally bursting" with latent wealth. Labor languishes because the capitalist system, of which the Republican party is the leading apostle, curses the race with its dog-in-the-manger system.

From one end of the country to the other, and illustrating the point with the Republican platform, the cry should be:

"Strip the necessaries for work from their present capitalist feature!"

"Down with dog-in-the-mangerism!"

FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION

RUNNING COMMENT ON MEN AND THINGS.

The "Martial Law" Government—"You Can't Get Rich by Legislation" Unguardedly Denied — Barclay Hazard's Knowledge of Sociology—"The Wages of Sin" in Idaho—"Personal Liberty" Under Capitalism.

A Republican morning paper announces New York books just issued under the following heading:

"First Collection in Book Form of Secretary Taft's Speeches — Autumn Fiction."

"Martial law and no damned nonsense," said Viscount Morley in the House of Lords, is the old policy that the Tory element of England wishes to enforce upon Persia. The term is typical. "Martial law and no damned nonsense" is the motto that sums up the policy of the ruling class. It is "martial law and no damned nonsense," for instance, that underlies the Government by Injunction which all capitalist parties uphold and require.

"The millions of the Tobacco Trust did it," is the sentence with which Nashville, Tenn., despatches explain the defeat for Congress of John Wesley Gains who represented his Tennessee District twelve years in Congress—and, with the happening, one more stout nail was driven into the coffin of the capitalist pretended theory that "you can't grow rich by legislation."

Taft, the Republican candidate for President, is the latest accession to the ranks of the Socialists—according to one Barclay Hazard. This Hazard hazards the opinion that seeing Taft is a political understudy of Roosevelt's, and seeing that Roosevelt would abolish "the world-old institution of private property," and seeing that this is just what Socialists are after, therefore Taft is a Socialist.—Shades of Morgan and of ethnic science! Private property a "world-old" institution!"

"The Republican party will know after election that it has been in conflict with something unusual before in such campaigns," says Senator N. B. Scott. Senator Scott should Nota Bene indeed that the unprecedented hard times, with "even worse depression thain in 1893," constitute a scraper that will scrape off many illusions of the workingmen on the score of "things being good enough as they are."

The "Truthseeker" of June 27 inquires from The People, with an affronted tone why a recent editorial article in The People began with these words: "The ranting professional atheist, with his customary superficiality," etc.

Would the Truthseeker deny that there are ranting professional atheists? A historically so well posted a paper as is the Truthseeker certainly is aware of the existence of the species "ranting and professional atheist." That a ranter is superficial goes without saying.

Not "Atheism" only, but "Christianity", "Socialism", "Darwinism", etc., have their ranting and professional, and, therefore, superficial elements.

Well for Col. Franklin Bartlett, President of the "Personal Liberty League." His war axe is out; his war paint is on. The Hughes racing bills are "unconstitutional and should be repealed", and, if constitutional, "the constitution should be amended forthwith," if not sooner. That's the way to talk! Personal liberty means licence under capitalism. Abridge that is to abridge capitalism itself.

The first step towards keeping the **promises made** to Orchard by the Idaho-Colorado mine owners' prosecuting agents has now been taken. The willing confessor to any crime under the sun, sobeit it might be used against an innocent man, has been "sentenced to life imprisonment," instead of getting the death penalty. The next step will be to "commute his sentence for good behavior," or, perhaps, an absolute pardon. "The wages of sin is death" is read backward in the land of gold and copper.

Owen Kildare, the Bowery missionary, wonders how such poison as the Bowery beer and whiskey "is sold without landing its manufacturers and dispensers in prison." A little more attention to the causes of Bowery slums instead of to their effects would make the reason plain to mission worker Kildare. Capitalism is here for profit, not for hygiene. The virtuous motto "Live and let live," is in its mouth contorted into an excuse for letting all sorts of poisonous enterprises thrive—so long as there is profit in them.

A gold rivet as the finishing touch in the crown and summit of the Metropolitan Life Insurance building's 700-foot tower is more than playful ornamentation. It is a deep symbol of the reign of gold over a city and nation in which ex-presidents die of disorders due to over-eating and over-drinking, while school tots topple over on their desks in a dead faint from starvation.

The farce of the Hearst re-count is over, and McClellan is "vindicated." It was proven at the recount that over 500 votes were directly stolen from Hearst, and it was further proven that there were more than one hundred boxes in which the number of votes exceeded the number of votes called for in the poll books. The exclusion of these boxes would have knocked 3,000 votes from McClellan. All this notwithstanding, the Court instructed the jury to find for McClellan.

While much is said of the pampered poodles of the idle rich, even these are not secure from the heartlessness which is engendered in men and women who live on the work of others. An automobile party passing through Ivoryton, Conn., abandoned in the streets a prize-pointer dog, registered in Buffalo; and the dog, going mad, had to be shot by the townspeople.

The Editor of "Atlantis," a Greek newspaper of New York must have fallen far from the keenness and cunning that once characterized his race. He has called upon Roosevelt not to accept the decorations conferred upon his wife and daughter by the Sultan of Turkey, on the ground that "The sultan of Turkey rules by the bayonet and the musket. The throne of the Turkish ruler stands on terrorism and oppression," etc. Why, that is the very talk that would lead Roosevelt to break a leg to get those decorations and pin them with pride upon the lady members of his household, if not on his own breast.

Fearless use of coincidence is declared by critics to be one of Balzac's sources of power. No more striking coincidence could ever have been found by the great student of human life than this: On the same day the unemployed brewery workers of Milwaukee are preparing to march in protest against the anti-saloon laws, which "hurt their bosses and so hurt them," the workers of Mexico, out of work, as President Diaz's private secretary admits, are preparing, with arms in their hands, to secure, in spite of the capitalist class, the money and food they need to live. While deprecating their use of force, one can not but admire their unclouded vision as to whose interests theirs are "mutual" with. The coincidence with the Milwaukee brewery workers' opposite tactics clinches the point.

The Independence Party is out with a proclamation to the people inviting them to enroll. The ground on which the Independence Party raises the banner of revolt against the two old and dominant parties is that they deal in platitudes. Judged by this standard, the Independence Party is a cheap competitor with the Republican and Democratic concerns.

The metropolitan papers that propose legislation to prohibit the sale of cannon crackers and other Fourth of July explosives until twelve hours before the Fourth can not be sincere, or, if they are, they must be foolish. Their purpose is to lessen the Fourth of July noise, which always begins about a week ahead of time. Instead of such legislation diminishing, it will multiply the noise a thousand-fold. Imagine the racket that the "vested interests" in the profits from fireworks will make the instant any such bill is proposed at Albany!

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PRESTON AND MUNRO

(Continued from page 1.)

munication was referred to the Resolutions Committee. The convention then adjourned for the day.

Third Day's Session.

Two actions of great importance were taken by the Socialist Labor Party convention at the Saturday session. One was the repealing of the clause in the constitution against officers of pure and simple labor unions being members of the Party. The second was when the convention extended its session three hours past the regular time for adjournment to vindicate Daniel De Leon, the venerable editor of the Daily and Weekly People, from petty, veiled, unspecified and unfounded charges which have been emanating against him from certain quarters recently.

Early in the morning the convention took up the proposed constitutional amendment, which was to strike out the clause reading:

"No officer of a pure and simple labor organization shall be a member of the Socialist Labor Party."

The Constitution Committee reported unfavorably on the amendment.

Delegate O'Neil, of R. I., was one of the first to speak on this matter. "If we do not repeal this clause," said O'Neill, "we cut off opportunities from our members. When an S. L. P. man had the chair in a pure and simple union, he could head off fake moves. When a fakir had the chair, and that same S. L. P. man had the floor, he was powerless. The fakir could cut him off at will. The Party members should be allowed to take union offices."

Lingenfelter, Ill.: "The S. L. P. should not run mad. If the clause is to be used to keep out a man who stands on the platform of the A. F. of L., namely, that the capitalist system is a finality, let it stay in. But if it is to be used to brand as a fakir a man who is compelled to act on a sick-visiting committee, I want it stricken out."

Reinstein, N. Y.: "I am in favor of the motion to strike out this clause. It was adopted when the S. T. & L. A. was the storm center. I believe at the present time this precaution is not necessary. The policies of the Party are now thoroughly rooted. If this clause is removed, I do not believe any member of the Party will abuse the privilege thus given him. There certainly is a fermentation now within the ranks of the A. F. of L. We can stimulate this fermentation and lead it into effective action more effectually as officers than as members only."

Seidel, N. Y.: "I have had to belong to a trade union to work at my trade. The men were all right, but they couldn't conceive of the S. L. P. as being anything but a 'knocking' organization. I have always felt that I could do more for the Party without that clause there. The unions simply think that if you don't take office, you don't want to help the workingmen."

Eisenberg, O.: "I also hold the clause should be repealed. If a trade organization is launched, and I am in favor of it, or have to join it, I can not take office in it and help its constructive work unless the Party first endorses it. Besides, should a Party member be corrupted and turn fakir after receiving an office he can always be handled by his Section."

The discussion soon turned on the allied question of the required endorsement of an economic organization for it not to be considered "pure and simple." De Leon, N. Y., said: "After the S. L. P. endorsed the I. W. W. the I. W. W. added to its preamble this clause: 'Therefore, without endorsing or desiring the endorsement of any political party, we unite under the Constitution of the I. W. W.' If the withdrawal of the S. L. P. endorsement could be construed as an act of hostility towards the I. W. W., then this act should not be taken. The act cannot be construed as hostile. No one can consider hostile to an organization the doing of a thing that the said organization solemnly declares that it does not desire."

After a discussion which lasted over into the afternoon session, the clause was stricken (by a roll call vote of 18 to 3) from the constitution, and also all the clauses consequent upon it, which defined a pure and simple organization, and which endorsed the I. W. W. As a further step the resolution on economic organization presented at the Stuttgart International Congress jointly by the delegates of the S. L. P. and the delegate of the I. W. W., was adopted by a vote of 20 to 1 as a declaration of the Party's position on the trades union question. That resolution reads:

Whereas, The integrally organized industrial organization of the Working Class is the present embryo of the Commonwealth of Labor, or Socialist Republic, and foreshadows the organic form of that Commonwealth, as well as its administrative powers;

Whereas, Craft Unionism, wherever capitalism has reached, untrammeled, full bloom, has approved itself what the plutocratic "Wall Street Journal" of New York has hailed it, in hailing the Gompers-Mitchell American Federation of Labor, "The bulwark of capitalist Society," that bred the officialdom which the capitalist Mark Hanna designated as his "Labor-Lieutenantship"; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That "Neutrality" towards Trades Unions, on the part of a political party of Socialism, is equivalent to "neutrality toward the machinations of the capitalist class";

2. That the bona fide, or revolutionary Socialist Movement needs the political as well as the economic organization of Labor, the former for propaganda and warfare upon the civilized plane of the ballot; the latter as the only conceivable force with which to back up the ballot, without which all ballot is moonshine, and which force is essential for the ultimate lock-out of the capitalist class;

3. That, without the political organization, the Labor or Socialist Movement could not reach its triumph; without the economic, the day of its political triumph would be the day of its defeat. Without the economic organization, the movement would attract and breed the pure and simple politician, who would debauch and sell out the working class; without the political organization, the movement would attract and breed the agent provocateur, who would assassinate the movement.

The Constitution Committee reported on several minor routine matters, on which its recommendations were concurred in. On report of the Resolutions Committee, the following resolutions were adopted:

TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Whereas, A committee calling itself "Committee for the Unemployed" has addressed this convention requesting it to cause to be published the unrighteous conditions now prevailing in the country:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the said committee, recommending to it that it read the Party's literature, the Daily and Weekly People, where it will find not only that its request has long been anticipated, but that the only steps capable of ending the evil have long been and are being urged upon the working class, to wit, the total overthrow of the capitalist system of production.

AS TO "TARIFF WRONGS."

Whereas, O. H. Schreiner has addressed to this convention a circular setting forth the theory that tariff wrongs and industrial trusts jointly promoted and supported by national discrimination in money supply, are the cause of the present crisis, and urging the convention to support this position,

Resolved, That this convention declines to assist one set of capitalists who in their endeavor to outstrip another set in their common effort to despoil the working class have themselves become a prey to the intrigues of their fellow capitalists;

Resolved, That "tariff wrongs" are no more wrongful than "free trade wrongs", both being manifestations of the capitalist system, which is rooted in the wrong of the private ownership of the social product of society—capital—which should be accessible to society, society being its creator;

Resolved, That the only effort worth the while of honest, intelligent men is to lend all efforts towards overthrowing the capitalist system of production and establishing the Socialist Industrial Republic.

ON CONDUCT DURING STRIKES.

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party, while retaining its right to criticize and expose all wrongfully constructed and conducted labor organizations, and exercising its duty to do so, emphatically maintains its position that it is the duty of every member of the Party to stand on the side of the workmen whenever a bona fide strike or other conflict for improved conditions of labor occurs, either as a spontaneous action of the workers or as a result of action taken by any labor organization whatever.

In the morning session it was decided that in future no Party member should be empowered to borrow money for Party purposes without a general vote of the membership. The Committee on Mileage also reported $630 in the mileage fund, out of which the railroad expenses of the delegates would be paid to the amount of $355.

It was late in the afternoon when the matter of the Editor came up, on the report of the Committee on Party Press. The Committee reported that the condition of the Party's printing plant was somewhat better than previously; that the Daily People was holding its own; but that bundle orders of the Weekly People had fallen somewhat, due to inactivity of the Party members and the panic; and recommending that the sections make an effort to continue their bundle orders.

O'Neil, R. I., brought in a minority report charging the condition of The People circulation to the tactlessness of the Editor, and moving that a new Editor be elected." O'Neil spoke twice, but both times, although pressed by all the delegates, failed to bring forth a single specification to support his charge.

A large number of the delegates took the floor in turn, all speaking against O'Neil's statement. De Leon was then requested to speak in his own behalf. De Leon went in detail into the matter, showing, amid repeated bursts of applause, why no specifications had been dared to be brought in. He closely reviewed the history of the conspiracy against the Party and The People, beginning with the iniquitous Connolly-Bohn attempt to falsify the minutes of the N. E. C., making clear all that thereby hung.

When it came to a vote on the minority report, O'Neil's was the only vote in favor, De Leon not voting, and 19 against. The majority report of the Committee on Party Press was then unanimously adopted, and the Convention adjourned at 8 p. m. to attend the reception tendered it in the convention hall by the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

Last Day's Proceedings.

The fourth day's session opened by electing Passanno chairman. The committee on resolutions and platform recommended the adoption of the former platform without any changes. Schade of California spoke for a changing of the phraseology in the document, but this did not meet with approval by the rest of the delegates.

O'Neil, Rhode Island, offered an amendment to insert the immediate demands, with the exception of demand 3, which were stricken out in the 1900 convention. O'Neil argued that the platform was too deep for the average workman to understand, and that a further explanation was therefore necessary.

Kircher, Ohio, said that very few workingmen wade through and understand either the Republican or the Democratic platform. Kircher said that "the S. L. P. platform is an abstract of the S. L. P. position and that the speakers must take their cue from it."

Eisenberg, Ohio, showed that there is no immediate demand that the capitalist parties could not steal and insert in their documents. "But," said the speaker, "those parties never dare adopt a demand which means their unconditional surrender."

The amendment to insert the old demands was put to a vote and lost. The former platform was then voted upon and carried.

National Secretary Augustine submitted a report of the six months of 1908. He stated that as he had been in office but two months he could not give a report of the party for the last four years. Augustine said that numerous expressions of approval on the Unity proposition had been received from Socialist party local organizations, and from state committees, and that Debs had written a letter to the national office saying he would work and write for unity and send an article to the Appeal to Reason. The letter from J. M. Barnes, secretary of the Socialist Party, was read, reporting that party's action on the matter of unity, that the proposition had been rejected, and other motions had been adopted inviting S. L. P. men to join the S. L. P. as individuals. Augustine said that directly upon the decision of the S. P. being known on unity the N. E. C. Sub-Committee and later the N. E. C. endorsed the statement, "To the Proletariat, National and International."

The national secretary also reported on the Gillhaus and Young and Campbell tours, party ownership of its own building, international assessment, interchange of membership cards with the S. L. P. of Australia, and publishing of minutes of executive session.

The N. E. C. Sub-Committee referred a question: "Do instructions from a state committee bind a national committeeman to carry them out?" On this matter it was decided that "The status of the N. E. C. man and the state committee is an established matter in the constitution and should remain so."

The Committee on Party Press submitted a report on a communication from Section Westchester County, N. Y., which presented complaints against the Editor of the Daily People. The committee reported that it found "no specifications in support of the complaints advanced and therefore recommended that the communication be dismissed." Their recommendations were concurred in.

The convention favorably received a request from the Socialist Women of Greater New York to further Socialist propaganda and organization among women wage earners, and decided that party representatives should use their efforts to spread literature published by the women's society.

On a request from Los Angeles to have the answers of the Socialist Party national committee members to the Unity proposition printed in the form of a leaflet the Party Press committee reported that the leaflet "To the Proletariat, National and International amply answered the purpose." The report was concurred in.

De Leon in making an additional report as Editor of The People asked that the convention take some steps to call the attention of the party membership in and around New York to the fact that the Daily People office is a place for work, and not a place to be used as a reading room. This matter was referred to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee.

The convention re-elected Paul Augustine national secretary and Daniel De Leon national editor.

The floor was then opened for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President.

De Leon put the name of Martin R. Preston in nomination as a candidate that typified the principles of the S. L. P. In giving the record of Preston, how an assault was made upon him by a capitalist in Goldfield with intent to kill while Preston was servng as a picket in a strike, whereupon he shot and killed his assailler, De Leon described the composition of the jury that forswore itself by convicting the innocent man, and he pointed out that on that infamous jury was at least one Socialist party and Appeal to Reason man. "It is now up to the proletarian and Socialist;" said De Leon, "elect Preston, and the walls of his jail will break down, and, regardless of his age, HE WILL BE SEATED." The nomination of Preston was received with a spontaneous burst of applause that lasted long and was joined in lustily by the large audience present. Preston was nominated unanimously, after speeches by Schade of California and Hunter of New York seconding the motion. Indescribable was the enthusiasm when the chair declared Preston the Party's nominee.

For Vice-Presidential candidate Donald L. Munro, Virginia, received 15 votes, and A. S. Dowler, Texas, received 8 votes. Munro's nomination was then made unanimous.

A collection was taken up, which amounted to $31.66. The sum was turned over to the National Agitation Fund, that being now the best Preston and Smith Defence Fund.

After a number of delegatees were called upon for speeches, and which met with great enthusiasm, the convention adjourned with cheers for Preston, cheers for Munro, and cheers for the S. L. P., and rousing cheers for International Socialism, in all of which the large audience present joined with wild enthusiasm.

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LONDON LETTER

A NEW POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Effect of Miners' Declaration in Favor of Labor Representation Committee Will Eliminate Socialism from That Body — Old Age Pension Bait Brought out Again—Remarkable Demonstration by Women Suffragists.

London, June 21.—All this year we have had some national bodies of the trades unions declaring for or against Socialism, others again going on record in favor of or against union with the Labor Representation Committee. These declarations by the trades unions, especially those in favor of either of the propositions named, are causing considerable talk and agitation among the older political parties, for they see in it an event of real political importance, in fact, a new political development

The action of the miners in particular, they having declared in favor of union with the parliamentary Labor Party, furnishes a text for many a learned dissertation in the capitalist press. The Nation, for example, points out that such action by the miners must impair the strength of the ministerial party in the House of Commons, and must change the superficial and the real basis of Liberalism in the country.

A few figures will give an idea of what the change means, once the new relations have been consummated: Fully a dozen members of the House of Commons will cross over from the right to the left of the Speaker. The mining vote controls, or partly controls, nearly one hundred seats, which, if the compact with the Labor Representation Committee is kept, will very likely all of them be lost to Liberalism.

On the other hand, little that is "radical" may be expected from such a miners' representation; on the whole they are a conservative body. While there are Socialists among them, the great majority are pure and simple trades unionists; in fact, the capitalist press expects that they will exert a "wholesome influence" against such "pedantic and impracticable" rules as the one which forbids co-operation with the old political parties. From reading between the lines in the capitalist press one arrives at the conclusion that it is hoped that Socialism will be eliminated from the Labor Representation Committee, and that pure and simple trades unionism will become the basis, both in policy and in representation.

The strength and influence of the miners will not be in their numbers alone: they will have a marked influence upon the Labor Representation Committee through their financial power. Their contributions will add greatly to the financial side of the movement and will enable the support of many more members of Parliament. On the whole, while trades unionism appears in the garb of militant political activity, it is only so in appearance. The Socialists who are affiliated with the Labor Representation Committee are likely to find, and that sooner than they may expect it a breach between themselves and the L. R. C. Those Socialists who honestly believed that something could be gained by joining with the L. R. C. are likely to have a rude awakening—may they profit by it.

The ruling class is again dangling the vision of Old Age Pension before the eyes of the workers. This scheme has done duty as a bait for a dozen years now, and the House of Commons is laboring with it again. If capitalism hasn't killed a workman before he is seventy he is to be entitled to a dole, provided the "industry test" proves that he has never loafed.

Sea-faring men are being told that they have won the greatest victory yet—Mr. Churchill has promised upon behalf of the Government that the language test should be applied to Chinese seamen in the same manner as it was applied to other seamen. The large lines trading to the East man their ships with Chinese sailors, but as they do not ship them here they are unaffected by any new regulations respecting the Chinese seamen.

The women suffragists are giving Mr. Asquith the time of his life. They are certainly showing him that there is some interest manifested in the demand of "Votes for Women." Their recent demonstration was in many ways unquestionably a remarkable one. Many of the women were young, some were bordering on middle age and not a few were old and frail. Perhaps the most striking feature was the beauty and endless variety of the banners, designed with great artistic taste and made by the deft fingers of the suffragists. The banners brought home to the public the names of the women, living and dead, who have worked in many spheres for the benefit of humanity.

One banner showed the black gates of Holloway Prison thrown into high relief by the bright background, the inscription "Stone walls do not a prison make" was not inappropriate as immediately before it walked Mrs. Despart and others who have been jailed for the cause. Another banner upon a yellow ground had the representation of a portcullis, and beneath the large letters "Black Agnes of Dunbar" were the lines reminiscent of the defense of Dunbar Castle by the Countess of March, nearly six centuries ago—

"Came they early, came they late,
They found Black Agnes at the gate."

At the Albert Hall meeting Lady Henry Somerset said she was there as a representative of the old-fashioned suffragist, and she declared that she was not wholly in accord with some of the recent methods adopted to bring the suffrage question before the public. A storm of hisses greeted this. Mrs. Fawcett, who for forty years has worked for the cause, was given an ovation, as was Miss Emily Davies, a member of the deputation who presented the first women's suffrage petition to John Stuart Mill. She was but one of the many steadfast veterans who marched in the parade. It is predicted that Mr. Asquith will soon have to acknowledge that the women have made good, and that they will get the franchise.

WHEN LABOR RULES THE WORLD

By A. D., San Jose, Cal.

Down deep in the recesses
  Of the toiler's wrinkled brain
Dame Nature placed a pregnant hope
  That long has dormant lain,
Through age of superstition,
  Of brutality and wrong.
But we see the long night paling,
  And the faint red gleams of morn;
And we know that in the dawning,
  When the shadows dark have flown,
That the strong right arm of Labor
  Will arise and claim its own.

Then the earth will yield her bounties
  To the conquering sons of Toil;
Then no more shall profit mongers
  From the worker take their spoil;
Then the slums and dens shall vanish
  And the soldiers be sent home,
And the cannon will be melted,
  Murder then will not be done.
Then the sword shall turn to pruning
    hook
  And war will be unknown,
The prophecy that day be filled
  When Labor claims its own.

Never more in dismal sweatshops
  Shall the child and mother ply;
Strikes and lockouts will be over,
  People will not wish to die.
Oh! There is a city building
  In the sturdy worker's brain;
I see its arch and colonnade,
  That pen may not explain:
Its minarets and sun-lit spires,
  The towers and the dome
That shall daunt the vaulted heaven
  When Labor claims its own.

There will be glad songs of triumph,
  There will be glad tears of joy,
And the merriment of children
  Playing 'neath the azure sky;
And the bells will all be ringing,
  And the red flag float the air;
Youth and maid will trip fantastic,
  There'll be music everywhere;
Mother Earth be filled with laughter
  At her children coming home:
'Tis the Festival of Ages,
  When Labor claims its own.

But you say I am a dreamer—
  Very well, so let it be;
You have said the same of others,
  You may say the same of me.
But behold yon Labor's army
  Everywhere throughout the earth
Working now in all the nations
  East and West, and South and North.
List! D'you hear that crackling rumble
  Underneath the bench and throne?
'Tis an ominous sound that's saying
  Labor soon shall claim its own!

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Mitchell, John, Exposed
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Religion of Capital.
Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
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SPREAD THE LIGHT

The Spirit of the Age Is Calling to the S. L. P.

While the collective wisdom of the capitalist class stands aghast at the crisis and has nothing better to offer the suffering workers than the "God knows" of a Taft, the Socialist, on the other hand, knows the source and mechanism of the crisis; and while it is true that for the worker to gain that knowledge will not give any immediate relief to his suffering, nevertheless it is important, in the long run, that he get that information now, on the same principle that it is important that a person who is sick should gain a knowledge of the laws of his being so as to avoid violating them and thus bring about his complete recovery.

The press and literature of the Socialist Labor Party furnish the means whereby the necessary knowledge of the mechanism of capitalism, and its logical outcome, the crisis, may be conveyed to the working class.

Get after subscriptions to the Weekly People. All of them may not develop into militant Socialists, but there is much good ground, and it is powerful minorities—men who know—who accomplish results.

The field for our agitation has widened and with the awakening of working class intelligence the circulation of the Party press, filled with interesting and highly important matter, should rise; and in view of these facts our friends should feel stimulated to their best efforts to make it rise.

There is to-day no excuse for inactivity. A comrade wrote us the other day and said: "I know I am guilty of not having done my part," words that many could take to themselves.

The S. L. P. and its press are needed to-day if ever they were. Upon both must the militant movement depend to keep it clear and make it move along safe lines at this time when all sorts of moves will be made in "behalf of labor" in order to keep the workingmen mentally muddled. This was the sentiment expressed by an S. P. friend in contributing to the Party Press Operating Fund.

There is no need of saying more; there is need of every member and sympathizer getting into the propaganda work. There must be no more lagging. The campaign is on in earnest. Let each Section put its members to work. Let the isolated members take a hand in the work. And we ask all others who are in sympathy with the Movement to join with us in the grand, glorious and telling work of spreading the light.

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THE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP AGAIN

This office is in receipt of an answer by the Rev. Alexander Kent, forwarded by the Rev. John D. Long, to the editorial "The Christian Fellowship", published in the Daily People of June 12 (Weekly People, June 20). For the convenience of all interested the Rev. Kent's answer is hereby preceded by the editorial which he assails.

The People's editorial was this:

THE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP.

With such statements as "Jesus proclaimed Socialism," or "We should be Socialists because Socialism is in accord with the Golden Rule," no Socialist can sympathize. These and many similar statements, heard long ago and quite frequent just now, proceed either from Utopian visions, or they denote a fly-paper inclination to "catch friends," or "catch votes," as the case may be. In either case the statements are harmful.

To say that Jesus proclaimed Socialism is to convey false notions regarding what may be called the architecture of Socialism. The failure of all attempts at Socialist colonies, from the first Christian communistic endeavors down to the latest ones recorded, has sufficiently brought out the fact that there is in man a certain "scattering" quality. This quality causes him, despite the parallel quality of a "social" being, to love to "fly off" at the slightest provocation. Founders of communistic colonies, clear-headed enough to be aware of this human defect, ever sought to counteract it by establishing the artificial hoop of religious bigotry around their communities. Whether Shakers or Rappites, or what-nots, it was religious bigotry that counteracted the "scattering" tendency of the members, and forcibly held them together. Such an artificial bond could not last, and did not. The hoop to forcibly hold men together so as to compel them to co-operate, and thereby strip themselves of the fetters of their individualism, had to be a natural, physical growth. That hoop is furnished by modern machinery, which compels co-operation in the operation of the machine itself, and which, by introducing an extensive subdivision of labor, establishes co-operation as a racial and compulsory institution. Such a hoop did not and could not exist in the days of Jesus.

Again, to seek to justify Socialism by the Golden Rule is to place the cart before the horse in social development. Man's ideals are dependent upon his material possibilities. There is deep philosophy in the homely adage that warns man to "cut his coat according to his cloth." The Golden Rule is an ideal, but the ideal depends upon the possibility to carry it out. Not before the mechanical arts, coupled with social development, brought forth the modern methods of co-operative production, was the ideal of the Golden Rule realizable. It is not Socialism that must justify its establishment with the Golden Rule, but the Golden Rule that must justify its application with the material possibilities implied in Socialism.

Accordingly, to set up Jesus as a Socialist, or the Golden Rule as the reason for Socialism, tends to disqualify the militant in his labors against capitalist iniquity. On the other hand, to be clear upon the reason why Jesus could not be a Socialist is a material aid in understanding the reason why Socialism is possible to-day and the continued rejection of the Golden Rule no longer an "unfortunate necessity" but an "unpardonable crime."

The opposite is, on the whole, the doctrine preached by the "Christian Socialist," so called. Is, therefore, the rise in these recent days of the "Christian Fellowship" organization of "Christian Socialists" an unqualified evil? Not at all.

As every rose has its thorn, so has every thistle its flower. The thistle of the Christian Fellowship is no exception to the rule.

As a symptom of the ripening of the Socialist fruit, the Christian Fellowship is to be hailed. An an evidence of the breakdown of one of the most powerful buttresses of the ruling class, the Christian Fellowship is to be cheered. As a breath of fresh air that is disinfecting the hitherto inaccessible minds that clerical slander of Socialism had hitherto polluted, the Christian Fellowship is to be applauded. Finally, being in the nature of a petard of class rule get up, with which capitalist chicanery is now itself being hoisted, the Christian Fellowship deserves to be encouraged in the performance of its special hoisting work.

The Rev. Kent answers as follows:

26th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.,
June 15, 1908.

The Daily People:

I see from the heading of your article "The Christian Fellowship," as well as from the article itself, that, in your thought, the words "Christian" and "Socialist" do not belong together. It is your right, of course, to use words in any sense that, to your mind, the facts seem to require, and to criticise any use of them that to you seems improper. But your reasoning should support your contention. To my thinking, it fails to do this, in the present instance. To limit the word Socialism to its merely economic aspects, and to your individual conception of these aspects, is, in my judgment, neither practicable nor rational. Considered merely as an economic system, Socialism has its ethical bearings, and in these lies its chief significance. It is these ethical bearings that are chiefly in mind when we contrast Socialism with Individualism. Because Socialism, as an economic system, meets the requirements of justice and brotherhood, as no other system does, it has claims upon us that no other system has. No Christian Socialist ever thinks of claiming that Jesus "proclaimed socialism" as an economic system. It is not at all probable that he had any conception of economics as we now use the word. But he did stand, unquestionably, for justice and brotherhood, and every socialist, Christian or non-Christian, contends that Socialism will realize these as nothing else will. When Christian Socialists declare that Jesus proclaimed Socialism, they simply mean that he stood for a purpose and spirit of life that contemplate Socialism; that can find expression and embodiment in no other system. And this, I contend, is a perfectly proper and legitimate use of the word. Justice in human relations means Socialism, and all efforts to secure this justice, along the lines of natural law, carry us directly toward Socialism, while even our blunders and our greed carry us indirectly toward the same goal. The intense individualism of our great captains of industry has led them along the lines of economic law toward an organization of industry that is preparing the way for collective action. In seeking their individual pecuniary advantage, they have aided the cause they hoped to hinder.

When you say that no Socialist can sympathize with the statement that "We should be Socialists because Socialism is in accord with the Golden Rule" (that is, in accord with justice) you virtually say that no Socialist cares, or should care, whether Socialism makes for justice or not. But the main strength of the argument—the economic argument—for Socialism, lies in the very fact that it does make for justice. What is the most serious count in the indictment against the present system? Is it not its hideous injustice? Is it not that it permits and invites the few to exploit and impoverish the many? You cannot separate economics from ethics. To say that the present system is uneconomic is to say that it is wasteful of wealth and life, and so destructive of just and happy human relations. And Ethics is simply the science of human relations. The uneconomic or wasteful character of a system has no significance apart from its bearing on these relations.

But, you say that the man who seeks "to justify Socialism by the Golden Rule places the cart before the horse." I think not. The conception of justice expressed in the Golden Rule was evolved long before the conception of Socialism. Besides, it was the conception of justice, seeking embodiment and expression in social and industrial life, that led to Socialism. Socialism is simply a theory of industrial organization in the interest of justice. It is as directly related to this end as are the various mechanical inventions to the ends for which they were devised. It is a discovery and invention to meet a social need, and its value as a system will be measured by the degree in which it serves this end. Without the steadying and directing power of this sentiment of justice in the human heart, Socialism as a theory would never have been evolved. The note of justice is the dominant note in all Socialist classics. Though the argument is economic, the end sought is ethical. The facts that move the writers are the facts of unjust social conditions, and the aim of the writer is to show how all this injustice and misery may be done away with. Socialism is the means, justice and happiness the end. If men had cared nothing for the end they never would have discovered the means. What is the meaning of all your talk about capitalistic iniquity, but a protest against the injustice of the present system? This protest is thousands of years older than economic Socialism, and the feeling that underlies it has given birth to every ameliorative effort that has ever been made. All that the socialist economic theory has to commend it is the proof it has to offer that, if reduced to practice, it would abolish injustice from the world of industry, and make for just and happy relations in every department of human life.

Any "architecture" of Socialism that ignores this fact is all in the air. It has no ethical foundations, and it can have no other in a Universe that makes for Justice. If this is a Universe that makes for justice, then its economics must make for justice, and the best evidence of its soundness any economic theory can offer is the fact that it contemplates justice, and is fitted to secure justice. If the Universe does not make for justice, then its "material possibilities" cannot have any desirable relation to our deeper human needs, nor can we reasonably hope that any possible knowledge of these can carry us toward any desirable goal. The views you criticise assume that the Universe is on the side of justice, and those who hold them approve of Socialism because they feel that its economics demands justice and makes for justice.

The trouble with what you call Socialist colonies has been twofold. (1) These have been largely composed of men individualistic in purpose and spirit. Even when held by the bond of a common belief, most of them were in it for personal advantage and disposed to throw the hard and disagreeable work upon others. Communities composed at all largely of such material, afford little advantage to any, and naturally tend to disintegrate. (2) They had an unfriendly environment. As a friend of mine put it, and he had large experience, "Running a co-operative colony, in a competitive environment, is like running an ice-box in hell." The material of which these colonies were made was not of a sort to withstand the dissolving influence of their surroundings.

The individualism of the socialist is the greatest obstacle in the way of Socialism to-day. Socialists in theory, they are still largely individualists in spirit. And no "hoop" "furnished by modern machinery" will ever avail to make a just, harmonious, and happy society out of such material. Socialism will come when real socialists are in control, not before. And real Socialists are men and women who are at least as anxious to serve as they are to be served. Men will never be held permanently together by "hoops" of any kind. The bonds which hold them must be internal, not external. All that we want of the environment is that it be friendly and favorable. We do not want it to be compulsory. The manhood that we need cannot be forced. No community can be harmonious and happy where duty is not done freely. Under a system that appeals to the best that is in us, and opens the way to the best, to each and all, compulsion will not be needed. We may safely assume that under a system that appeals to the sense of fairness and justice, and that is equally careful of the individual and the common interest, the new set of motives it calls into play will soon develop a purpose and spirit of service that will be more effective than any form of compulsion. To establish co-operation as a "compulsory institution" would be to inaugurate only a different form of slavery. That we surely do not want.

ALEX. KENT.

The frequent recurrence—they occur nearly two score times—of the words "justice" and "just", together with their antitheses "injustice" and "unjust", besides the correlated words "ethics", "ethical", in the Rev. Kent's letter is The People's justification, before entering upon the gentleman's argument, for reproducing here the letter with which this office was favored by the Rev. Kent's associate, the Rev. Long, a propos of certain reportorial articles that had previously appeared in these columns. The said letter was published in the correspondence column of the Daily People, May 8 (Weekly, May 16) under the caption: "A 'Christian' on Exhibition":

The Editor of The Daily People, New York City.

Dear Sir:—I have seen in recent issues of your sheet frequent indulgence in slighting reference to the Christian Socialist movement in this country.

Full well do you know that the old political parties are most careful not to antagonize the Christian sentiment of the country.

In consequence I am at a loss to know your object, unless it is to keep down the Socialist vote.

I cannot see why you should wish to keep the Socialist vote small unless you are subsidized for this purpose.

Too often has the laboring man like Jesus of Nazareth been betrayed by his pretended friend for thirty pieces of silver.

The betrayal of labor by its venal leaders who could not resist the opportunity to sell themselves, and sell out the cause for a few dollars has been the saddest thing in the long and cruel struggle that the workingman has been making for his emancipation from wage slavery.

I write this because in the attitude that you have assumed there seems to be something more than mere narrowness and bigotry.

It looks too much like the sinister marks of blood money.

I shall continue to watch your columns to see whether you persist in your efforts to drive votes from the Socialist Party.

Very sincerely,
JOHN D. LONG.

Parkside Manse, 42 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 6.

Such a letter is all that the intelligent follower of the Movement should need to place him on his guard towards such words as "justice", etc.; and warn him that the words may have different practical applications in different mouths. The "architecture" of the Socialist Labor Party not being in air, its organ, The People, will be the first to shield the Rev. Long from the charge of intentional wrong. The gentleman is "just"—according to the material conditions that, unhappily for him, determine his angle of vision. This point being clear, and, unwilling to burden the Rev. Kent with the load of the Rev. Long's sense of "justice", "ethics", "Christianity", etc., The People shall assume the Rev. Kent's sense of "justice" to be identical with ours, and proceed to examine his criticism of the Socialist Labor Party position in the matter of "Christian Socialism".

If The People had no higher object than a dialectical bout with a genial acquaintance of old, such as the Rev. Kent, The People would limit its argument to just one passage in the Rev. Kent's letter, and by his own words, dismiss the term "Christian Socialism" as irrational. The Rev. Kent correctly says "every Socialist, Christian and non-Christian", contends that Socialism will realize justice and brotherhood. If "Christians" and Non-"Christians", alike, are found agreeing on Socialism, then the conclusion can not be escaped that Socialism is nothing peculiar to "Christianity", any more than it is to "non-Christianity". The conclusion can not be escaped that there is no more reason to dub Socialism "Christian", than there would be to dub it "non-Christian". The conclusion is all the less escapable, seeing that the majority of people, who call, and believe themselves to be, "Christian", reject Socialism, and that the majority of people, who call themselves "non-Christian", still share, in this respect, the identically benighted views of their "Christian" fellow-beings. In fine, the conclusion is unescapable that the term "Christian Socialism" is false, not only in point of elemental logic, but in point of elemental etymology also. What the Rev. Kent believes in is, not a Socialism that is Christian, but a Christianity that is Socialist.

Much more could be said along this line. But the hard conditions of the times demand something more than dialectics.

Boiled down to its essence, the theory, misnamed "Christian Socialism" is one of the numerous manifestations of the Sunday School biology according to which man is born in sin and iniquity. The Rev. Kent speaks of Socialism as a "discovery and invention", which never would have been made "without the steadying and directing power of this sentiment of justice in the human heart." If Socialism is a "discovery and invention", why was not the invention or discovery made before? The only answer possible from the "discovery and invention" premises is the slander of man's congenital sinfulness. The theory is false. Socialism teaches that Socialism is neither invention nor discovery, but that wider horizon made possible by the higher material elevation on which man stands to-day.

At this point the "Christian Socialist" may ask: "Why accentuate the point? Why emphasize the difference? Seeing the element that calls itself 'Christian Socialist' in America, differently from the European article which stands for theocracy, aims at the identical aim of the Socialist—the Co-operative Commonwealth—the Socialist Republic—why bother with scientific formulas? If from a camp, unacquainted with medical science and which has long objected to vaccination as 'un-Christian', an element comes forward approving of vaccination and offering their services, should they be objected to if they were to call themselves 'Christian Vaccinators'?"

This is the rub; and if the Rev. Kent will scrutinize himself, he will discover that that is the question that really agitates him.

It is a practical question, not a theoretical one that divides him and The People—both of whom aim at the overthrow the capitalist system of iniquity, and neither of whom, assuredly, could be dogmatic enough to reject an ally in the common struggle on the mere ground of a theoretical difference.

"Christian Socialists" have not been able to emancipate themselves from the false methods of thought of their pulpit training: They have not learned the lesson of history that, however lofty the aspirations of mankind, these aspirations have had to await the material possibilities for their realization.

It is with the Golden Rule as with all other desirable things. Man ever aspired after a faster locomotion than that which he is born with—transportation with steam, then electricity, and presently through the air, could not be before the material fact of the mechanical arts made such faster locomotion possible.

Man has ever aspired after health—not before a knowledge of natural sciences was acquired could health be really promoted.

Likewise with the Golden Rule. The moral principle which it uttered, and had been uttered long before, was an aspiration that had to abide its time for realization. Its realization depended upon the progress of the mechanical arts which compelled man to co-operate, and thereby encompass the greater productivity of co-operative labor, whereby man emancipates himself from the trammels of his individualism and develops the capabilities of his species — in other words, whereby the brotherhood of man becomes an actual possibility and ceases to be an impracticable vision.

For these many centuries the pulpit has preached the Golden Rule. Its only effect has been to fill the churches with hypocrites. An ideal life was held up without there being the physical power to live it. In sight of such preachings the practical sense of the human race looked at the preacher as a freak, where it held him sincere, or as a fraud—in either case with evil results.

Now, then, for the same reason that he who would preach faster locomotion, without first proving the existence of the physical power to do so, would be materially wasting his time; for the same reason that he who would preach improved health, without first laying the physical foundation for his aims, would be justly regarded as a crank or faddist; for that same reason he who preaches social justice, without first demonstrating the solid material basis for social justice, is regarded as a hypocrite or a visionary, and his work is ineffective.

It is not improved locomotion that justifies itself to the demand for rapid motion: it is the demand for rapid motion that must justify its application by the material power to carry it out. Is the material power there? Then the demand is justified. Is the material power absent? Then the demand is frivolous because unpracticable.

For the identical reason it is not the Golden Rule that justifies Socialism, but, on the contrary, the demand for the Golden Rule that must justify itself by the material power to exercise it. Is the material power absent? Then the demand is freakish. No intelligent man will claim that it is the preaching of the Golden Rule that caused the Duchess of Sutherland and the other iniquity-doers, that history tells of and whom Marx summarizes, to drive the peasants from their soil, thus to furnish a human raw material to the bourgeois, and spur these to exploit the proletariat mercilessly by ever improved and co-operation-compelling devices. Is, however, the material power present, then the preaching of the Golden Rule is justified; then its preachers will be neither freaks nor promoters of hypocrisy; then the Golden Rule will be an agency for good.

It would add inches to the Rev. Kent, it would add power to his tongue and effectiveness to his pen if he abandoned the cart-before-the-horse method reasoning of his profession. The foundation for good acts is the physical power to do them. The human heart is golden, what needs improvement is the human intellect. Let the Rev. Kent devote more time to clarify the intellect of his hearers, to demonstrate to them the present physical capacity for the realization of the Golden Rule, let him do that, instead of carrying the coals of justice to the New Castle of the human heart—and then progress will be fast.

As indicated in The People's editorial, the present poise of "Christian Socialism" is to be hailed—but merely as a disarmer of opposition. As such the very irrationality of its name may be useful as a petard of class rule get-up with which class rule is itself hoisted. But, as such, "Christian Socialism" is merely destructive.

On the contrary, if "Christian Socialism" would put the horse before the cart, then, despite its name, it could be a mighty ally to the constructive forces of the Socialist Movement of the land.

THE PONIARD'S HILT

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SOME HISTORY OF THE SCHENECTADY LABOR MOVEMEMENT

BY THE PRESS COMMITTEE OF SECTION SCHENECTADY, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

(Concluded.)

(3.) The craft autonomous form of the organization. Many locals held separate meetings during the strike, which circumstance was effectively used by the spies and emissaries of the company to pit one organization against another. One local union openly refused to surrender its treasury for the aid of the needy. Others did so in an underhand way, and so almost the entire financial burden fell upon Local 34. This union gladly put its treasury at the disposal of the strike committee. One local union entirely refused to come out on the strike. Only fourteen of its members struck. The president, secretary, and all committees and delegates, excepting the financial secretary, stayed in.

(4.) The dues paying system. The quality of union men is generally judged by the promptness they pay their dues. The strike convinced us that members who had their dues paid up for months in advance, posing as good union men, were among the first to break the ranks of the strikers and go back to work, while there were many who never paid dues in the I. W. W. nor in any other organization, who loyally stood out with the strikers till the last, and went back when the strike was declared off.

There is one more thing to be taken into consideration when striking to maintain principles, such as the Schenectady strike was. The principles involved were the right of organization. The men who were engaged in organizing were discharged. A strike followed, not for better conditions, but for the maintenance of organization. The A. F. of L. men justified their scabbing against the I. W. W. by saying that there was no question of wages or hours involved, but simply the strengthening of the organization which made inroads upon theirs, the A. F. of L. When going on strike we should have put into our demands not only the reinstatement of the discharged draftsmen, but also ask for the bettering of the condition of the draftsmen.

Noonan Trouble Bent.

After the strike was declared off, the I. W .W. men went back to work, and the company lived up to its agreement, that is, it took all strikers back and put them to work on their old places, unless they had been taken by strikebreakers. Within two weeks after declaring off the strike, all men were placed again. Some foremen tried to discriminate, but Mr. Emmons, wanting to be "fair," rebuked them. There were even favors shown toward the I. W. W. men in order to throw them off their guard. But the revolutionists knew just the same what was coming, and urgently called upon the membership to learn by the mistakes and now organize properly. The membership was willing to listen and it seemed that the revolutionary element would dominate.

"Beware of the radicals." Noonan now saw the time coming when the goods would have to be delivered lest the organization fall into the hands of the "proletarian rabble." Instead of coming out to do constructive work, he was the first to start the forgotten wrangle of the convention again. The revolutionists advised not to talk about "headquarters" now, but start the constructive work for a proper organization, for "unless we hang together now, we shall hang separately," they said, and it was rank treason to bring up the old squabble again. But Noonan was bound to carry out his programme of breaking up the organization. One of his followers made a proposition to have a Moyer-Haywood protest meeting, "in order to strengthen the organization and arouse the workers again." The proposition was brought before the Industrial Council and carried. Noonan got himself elected on the committee of arrangements, and John M. O'Neill, of "proletarian rabble" and "doughnut brigade" fame, was invited as speaker.

The meeting was a flat failure, only about one hundred persons appearing. The S. L. P. men were accused of being the cause of the failure of the meeting, in spite of the fact that almost every S. L. P. man was present at it. But that was exactly Noonan's policy; he knew the meeting would be a failure. The meeting was to boost the I. W. W., and the I. W. W. was not even mentioned as arranging the meeting; but it was done in order to create prejudice against the revolutionists. The delegates to the convention, August Maichele and Henry V. Jackson, whether because they took it as an insult when a man—a man who called them "proletarian rabble"—was brought to the city by the organization which they only three months earlier represented; or whether it was they lived on the outskirts of the city, and it being a cold night, did not appear at the meeting. Of course, they were also accused of being the cause of the three thousand I. W. W. men staying away from the meeting.

Another part of Noonan's programme was the coming of Kirkpatrick, of Metal and Machinery Department fame. He "came directly from Chicago to be present at the protest meeting, and Gus Maichele living only at Aqueduct, and Henry V. Jackson at Bellevue, could not be there! It was a shame." Whether Kirkpatrick came to the protest meeting, whether he came to look for sympathy or to gain duespayers for his organization on paper, could not be told. One thing he did, he wanted to face Maichele. Maichele met him face to face. "Lick 'em, Kirkpatrick," said Noonan, and a flow of vituperation came from the mouth of Kirkpatrick. He did not have the documents with him, but they were in Chicago, where he could prove every statement. Kirkpatrick then appeared before Local 34, and was compelled to completely vindicate delegate August Maichele before the membership of that local. In spite of this he went back to Chicago and reported on his Schenectady visit in the Hanneman's "Industrial Worker," saying that August Maichele belied the membership in Schenectady.

Through these schemes of Noonan, no constructive work whatever could be accomplished, and that was his object. The membership got disgusted and gradually left the organization. It was only a fight between the Socialists, they said.

Finally, Noonan thought the time had arrived to give the organization the death blow. At a packed meeting of the Industrial Council, the proposition, "that we withdraw from both factions of the I. W. W. until such a time when either of them will be worthy to re-affiliate with," was carried, to be voted upon by the membership in Schenectady. Several locals refused to recognize the action of the Industrial Council in calling for a referendum vote on a question which they already decided, and ignored the proposition entirely. The vote was to close on February 20th, 1907.

On February 18th, Charles W. Noonan was appointed foreman in the General Electric Works. Foreman Noonan, at the Industrial Council meeting of February 20th, in behalf of the General Electric Company, moved that all locals refusing to vote on the referendum be expelled from the council. The motion carried, and the revolutionary locals were kicked out. Another motion that Local 34, Local 31 and the S. L. P. be called upon to look for other headquarters also carried, and so the split was completed. The revolutionists knew now that they were to be hung. The cat was let out of the bag when one of Noonan's dupes, pointing his finger at a revolutionist, told him, "You know what you'll get; twenty-three for yours." Then the revolutionist remembered that a few years ago a foreman was also appointed, and a short time after all S. T. and L. A. men were laid off.

The revolutionary locals now decided to carry out the mandates of the convention and united with General Electric Workers' local union No. 1, but the workers, being stuffed with prejudice and fearing the company would commence a campaign against the I. W. W. men, were not ready to affiliate. The death blow being dealt to the organization, the company felt entirely secure in reducing wages and laying off men. "Money stringency" was the excuse, but nothing was heard about a "stringency" in other parts of the country. The G. E. Co. used the cry as early as March. The few revolutionists left in the local adopted the policy of "laying low" in order to escape being noticed by the company and so save a nucleus. This policy proved a failure, for in spite of laying low, the revolutionists one after another were laid off. There were plenty of opportunities when the workers could have been again aroused. The necessity of organization was so keenly felt by the workers that many of them, who knew that the A. F. of L. was rotten, joined it in spite of that, in order to get at least some protection. The "Independents" who withdrew from the I. W. W. also joined the metal polishers and brassworkers' union affiliated with the A. F. of L., of which John Grout was general president, the same man who only a little more than a year before threatened that the A. F. of L. would get into collusion with the G. E. Co. to drive the I. W. W. men into the A.F. of L. A few days before they affiliated, Charles W. Noonan, General Electric Foreman, who, when withdrawing on about the 25th of February, 1907, from the local of the "Independents," stated that that was his last day in the Labor movement, and who, upon accepting the position of foreman, pledged to break all connection with labor organizations, was seen in secret conference with John Grout at the Mohawk Hotel.

The actions of Noonan, whether proceeding from purpose or otherwise, have been the actions of a traitor all through these stormy times of the labor movement in Schenectady.

(THE END.)

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton Ave., Jersey City; Fred. Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly St., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

ASSASSINATIONS
AND
SOCIALISM

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BORIS REINSTEIN.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President:
MARTIN R. PRESTON,
Miner, now wrongfully in a Nevada jail for being true to his class.

For Vice-President:
DONALD L. MUNRO,
Machinist, Virginia.

What if some exquisite dancing-master, standing on the edge of a battle, where Richard Coeur de Lion swung his axe, criticized him by saying that his "gestures and postures violated the proprieties of polite life"? When dandies fight, they think of how they look, but when men fight, they think only of deeds.

—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE, ON ITS EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

By Wilby Heard, Brooklyn, N. Y., in Daily People, July 1.

Hail to thee, staunch messenger
Of freedom to the slave,
With head erect and gleaming eye
And soul forever brave.

Hail to thee, thou conqueror,
With clarion voice of youth,
The leader of the vanguard band
That walks the road of truth.

Hail to thee, exploiters' foe,
With pride we read thy past;
No blot e'er blurred thy record's page
Long will thy teachings last.

Last they will till Mammon's reign
Lies crumbled in the dust,
Till Justice wipes all trace of Greed.
And Love has conquered Lust.

Hail to thee, the workman's voice,
That speaks with fearless tongue;
Men will sing thy worthy praise
Till the idler's knell is rung.

THE S. L. P. IN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

[From Daily People, July 2.]

To-day the Socialist Labor Party meets in its fifth Presidential Convention.

At the first Presidential Convention in 1892, the "lay of the land" presented hardly more than a theoretical problem. To-day, sixteen short years since, facts have crystallized so fast that the concretest of propositions face the Party.

The Trust, already in 1892 a gigantic apparition, has since developed in such form that a merely platitudinous allusion, made by the President of the Nation, to the "necessity of enforcing the laws" raised a howl from the camp of "Property," such as one would expect from a den of thieves only.

That fact gives the keynote to the situation, a situation that the existing crisis fully illumines.

Capital has rounded the cycle of its historic mission. It has brought about co-operative labor and rendered the same a racial necessity. Its mission being accomplished, putrefaction has set in.

The aspect of society in the land to-day is that of general dissolution.

In the face of such a state of things concrete problems confront the generation that Madison foretold nearly a hundred years ago would have to readjust the institutions of the land.

These problems, though reducible to one great problem, Socialism, manifest themselves in scores of different ones—

The problem of soothing the angered feelings of an outraged working class; of soothing it by that knowledge that disciplines, and that discipline that enlightens, that organizes discontent into a constructive force, and prevents its exhausting itself in wrath;

The problem of leading into the channels of the Movement the intellect that is rebelling against the thrall of modern Usurpation, and that, running on parallel lines with the wrath of the proletariat, threatens to exhaust itself in idle reforms;

The problem of rescuing the economic organization of Labor from disintegration by being a bulwark of capitalism, and raising and drilling it to its proper sphere—"the army of occupation" of the Social Revolution;

The problem of purging the civilized aspirations of our people, that leads them to the path of political contention, from the soilure of pure and simple politicianism;

The problem of saving the Movement from the vermin that capitalism breeds and that Socialist science warns "is ever ready to join whatever promises turmoil, and is ever the first to betray a revolutionary movement."

Such, in the rough, is the nature of the problems that confront the national convention of the S. L. P., which meets this day, in this city, in Arlington Hall.

The history made by the Party since these last sixteen years; the tenacity with which the Party has stuck to its colors; the purity that it preserved despite temptation and tribulation; the effectiveness of its unswerving propaganda—all these are pledges given to the future and that assure the Party's grappling, at this its fifth Presidential Convention, with the complicated issues of the day, and taking the determined steps that the occasion bids it take.

RUSSIA'S MESSAGE.

"To every appeal from glaring wrongs, to reason, to justice, to the nation's welfare, or even to the most elemental rights of the individual", says William English Walling in his recent work on Russia, "the Government's answer is—some falsehood."

Mr. Walling calls his book "Russia's Message". The title is appropriate. Especially appropriate is it in view of the book's appearance at the opening of a presidential campaign in the land when, through the mouth of its two dominant parties, the governing class makes answer to the appeal of the working class from glaring wrongs. All the more appropriate after the answer given by the Republican party in its own platform.

The passage, quoted above from Mr. Walling's work, is a summary of the Republican party's answer to the workers' appeal, and may have been written as motto for the same.

The workers complain that the yoke under which they are being held by the governing class is galling their necks beyond endurance.—The Republican governing class answers with the falsehood that "the condition of the wage workers has been ameliorated everywhere."

The workers complain that the share that falls to them of the wealth they produce is a declining pittance.—The Republican governing class answers with the falsehood that the "nation's" wealth leaped to $110,000,000,000, the same being equitably distributed among all the people.

The workers complain that the protective tariff leaves them wholly unprotected.—The Republican governing class answers with the falsehood that the tariff dues go to higher wages.

The workers complain that they are discriminated against through injunctions, which paralyze their arm in the struggle with their employers and that add grease to the elbow of these in their struggle with their employees. —The Republican governing class answers with the falsehood that there is no wrong committed, on the contrary, only "law, order and patriotism" preserved.

The workers complain that they are excluded more and more from a voice in the administration of the nation's affairs. — The Republican governing class answers with the falsehood of "pointing with pride" to the widening democracy of its "Civil Service."

As with Russia, where, in Mr. Walling's graphic words, "each lie covers a wrong", so in America, each of the lies cited from the Republican platform covers a wrong done to the workers.

Finally, as, again in the words of Mr. Walling, "with the growth of the revolutionary movement in Russia all wrong-doers and parasites enjoying a wrongful or unearned income are herding together for defence", so here, in America, with the growth of the Socialist or Labor Movement, all wrong-doers and parasites enjoying a wrongful or unearned increment are seen to herd together showing their teeth and seeking strength in the communism of their criminality.

Modern Russia, heaving, as she is portrayed by Mr. Walling, with the birth of freedom and struggling against the nightmare of the despotism of the governing class, does, indeed, send her message to the world at large, America in particular. Nor is there any other country so fit, to-day, to send her message abroad—a message of warning against illusions, of encouragement amidst defeat.

FOOLISH TORTOISES!

The American Working Class has been likened in its time to many and various sorts of animals—beavers, for instance, when it was wanted to flatter them for their industry, or lions, perhaps, when some one had need of their courage. But it remained for the Vicomte Georges d'Avenel to liken them to a great herd of tortoises.

"What saves the American proletariat from discontent and bitterness," says the Vicomte, "is not its material welfare, but its mental state. It is not the five or ten francs more per day which the workman earns, but his dream of fortune, which he always cherishes, though he rarely sees it realized."

Had he felt in the mood for giving examples, the Vicomte could have spoken of the bonus held out to the steel workers for an extra cast of metal per day; it is well known that only by the rarest chance can the extra cast be turned out; but by keeping the men constantly sweating after the unattainable, the company gets so much extra labor done without extra pay.

Or, the Vicomte might have mentioned the stock-sale plan, by which the workers of the Westinghouse companies are led to act as their own slave drivers all through the year for the sake of a penny or two "dividends" at the year's end.

Or still better, the Vicomte might have told the story of the tortoises of the Royal Botanical Gardens of London. Here a score or more of the giant turtles are kept—for children and grown folks to ride on. Provided with a head of lettuce tied to a stick, the rider bestrides his tortoise, and holds the tempting morsel out in front of the beast's nose. In his eagerness to grasp the succulent leaves, the tortoise labors over the ground with his burden; but the faster he ambles, the faster the juicy greens fly before him. He is made to go fast or slow, steered to the right or left, speeded up or stopped short at will, by the skilful manipulation of the lettuce head dangling within apparent reach. But hardly ever does he succeed in grasping the elusive prize, and then only by an oversight on the part of the rider.

Sometimes human thought outstrips the clumsy vehicle of words, and speeds unexpressed to its goal. The Vicomte d'Avenel, newspaper man of renown as he is, must know of these London tortoises. His thoughts must have flown to them when he wrote the above words of the American proletariat.

Foolish tortoises! one is tempted to say. But are they any more foolish than the workingmen who allow themselves to be humbugged the same way?

FOR BREEDING SPIES.

Advance copies of planks to be proposed to the Democratic national convention are cropping up. One of these is entitled "For Control of Corporations." The proper title would be "For Breeding Spies."

The plank proposes that a corporation doing interstate business shall take out a Federal license before it shall be permitted to control 25 per cent. of the product in which it deals, and that no corporation shall be allowed to control more than 50 per cent. of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States.

Considering how ready Democratic capitalists, the same, for that matter, as their Republican compeers, are to demand of the Socialists, How are you going to do it? one should expect from these gentlemen that they should be foremost to explain how their own plans are to be carried out. The Democratic proposers of the plan in question are suspiciously silent upon the how.

Well they may.

When that which should be a public concern is left to private hands then evil is bred, and its checking, if it can at all be checked, requires the aid of spies.

The production of the goods that a nation needs to live upon is as much a matter of direct national concern as is the Post Office, or the Fire Departments. Even the Post Office and the Fire Departments require the spy-system to-day, notwithstanding that the people have the theoretic power to administer them. In the instance of the production of the necessaries of life, even this theoretic popular right of administration is denied by capitalism. In such a case nothing short of a big crop of spies will be required to discover when a corporation's books are not falsified, and that way to discover whether its output is not above the 25 or 50 per cent.

The remedy would be worse than the disease.

The contrast between the Republican party and the Democratic lies in this:

The Republican party would corrupt the people from above. It would leave the corporations to do as they please, and their officers would seek to keep the saddle by dint of corrupting their subalterns.

The Democratic party would corrupt the people from below. It would breed rafts of spies as means to bleed the corporation magnates, and in that way "distribute wealth."

THE NEW HARMONY MOVEMENT

The work of George B. Lockwood, published by D. Appleton and Company, on "The New Harmony Movement," is, despite all its imperfections, a first class contribution to the literature of the Socialist Movement.

New Harmony was the "Socialist Colony" established by Robert Owen in the present state of Indiana over eighty years ago. It was intended by Owen to be a half-way station to that beautiful social system of which he dreamed; it was to redeem humanity. The colony lived a few years. Its life, almost from the start, was a series of convulsions, until death overtook it.

It is well, at this season, for the Socialist to refresh his memory on the early history of Socialism. Lockwood's work, which, oddly enough, takes in Josiah Warren's experiment, does the refreshing to perfection in more respects than one.

The telephone, the steam engine, the derrick, the telescope, in fact, all great inventions started as toys. The great Socialist Movement, though no invention but a social growth, also had its toy stage. One of these magnificent toys was New Harmony. The ruling class has loved to point to the failure of New Harmony and other "Socialist Colonies" as proof of the impracticability of Socialism. Lockwood's work, though purely historic and though a work that may be called a "Record of Failures," condenses for the militant Socialist the facts from which he can gather priceless instruction and draw inexhaustible encouragement.

It could not be otherwise but that Socialism should have begun standing upon its head. Before Owen Franklin's genius had penetrated the facts of production to the extent of declaring that "if every man worked three hours a day, none would need to work longer than three hours." The inhumanity that capitalist conditions brought forth could not choose but arouse the early indignation of noble minds. The foundation failed, however; and, failing all but too naturally, Socialism made its first appearance "heels over head."

The experience of New Harmony is proof of the weakness of mere human sentiment. It is proof of that feature of mankind that it must be compelled to act wisely before it does so. It is proof that no artificial, and, of course, no fist-force compulsion will do the work. It is proof that just because Socialism was an impossibility a century ago, it has become a necessity to-day—to-day when the compelling force is the mammoth plant of production that compels co-operation—to-day when the choice is either serfdom through refusal to cooperate, or freedom by falling in line. In short, to-day, when neither superstition nor sentiment is the binding force, but a material condition that renders co-operation a racial compulsion as completely as man's physical make-up compels him to breathe through his lungs.

Lockwood's book closes with these words:

"With the death of Robert Dale Owen the last of the great figures conspicuous in the New Harmony communism passed away, but the great movements to which they had given origin and direction still sweep onward in an ever-widening current." Indeed, the movement sweeps onward in an ever-widening current. It has swept onward with the development of the material conditions that render it practical, and assures its triumph.

"THE BRANDING NEEDLE."

Having seen notices of "The Poniard's Hilt" in a daily paper, a gentleman called upon us recently to see if it could be possible that Sue's great work, "The Mysteries of the People," was really being brought out in English. As a youth in '48 he started reading the work in France, and had been charmed with it, "but," said he, "its publication suddenly stopped, and although I have tried to get it in this country, in any language, have never been successful till now." His face glowed as we handed out the volumes for his inspection.

"The Branding Needle," the latest of the Sue series, is ready for delivery. The price is 50 cents.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York.

FOR ANTI-CZARISM

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION A MOVEMENT IN THE VERY HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE—THE PRESENT LULL EXPLAINED.

When a careful and trained observer has spent upwards of two years studying at close range the phases of a political problem, and in the preface of completed investigation announces that he owes little to writers of books, but much to his own eyesight and the tongues of men, one may expect some new interpretations and some new points of view.

In "Russia's Message," this expectation is realized. The book, written by William English Walling, is published by Doubleday, Page & Co., and copyrighted by that firm. In it the author gives what he calls the true import of the revolution, a mighty drama, staged on the greatest theatre the world ever saw. Its issues, the author says, are greater than were those of the French Revolution—the struggle on a more extended scale. The foreign influence that threatened the French Revolution through the English fleet and the Prussian and Austrian armies on the frontier, which finally forced the Revolution to choose between Napoleon's military dictatorship and extinction, "is represented in the very heart of the Russian life by the apparently inexhaustible supply of gold by means of which foreign money-lenders enabled the Government to provide itself with all the formidable machinery of modern warfare and to hire an army of nearly a million Cossacks and police to hold down the revolutionary movement. The Russian revolution is in no sense only a Russian question. It is against the financial powers of all the world that the revolutionists are fighting."

Walling finds that this is the first time in history that a whole nation has been infected to the point of religious enthusiasm by a purely social faith. Something like it occurred in France. But as the revolution there did not meet a tithe of the obstacles that this one has already met, it did not develop a tithe of the intensity, profundity, or universal scope of the present movement. "This is why so many great thinkers feel that the Russian revolution means more to humanity than any great popular movement, political, economic or religious, that all history records.

In order to get a rounded view the author writes that he had spent two years in Russia. "My attention," he adds, "was first drawn by the absorbing interest of this great struggle by Polish and Jewish Russian exiles met while I was living among them in the University Settlement in New York. Leaving the United States shortly after the massacre of Jan. 22, 1905, I spent several months in London, Paris, Geneva, Cracow, and Vienna among leaders of the revolutionary parties of all factions and races. Within a week after the Czar issued his October manifesto I was in Warsaw, and a few days later in St. Petersburg, where I at once met Witte and the chief members of his Ministry, and at the same time put myself in touch with the most conspirative of the revolutionary organizations. I spent the larger part of my time in that country from this date until the opening of the third Duma."

He finds that the time is now ripe for a general review of the first act of the great revolutionary drama. The second act, Walling says, has not yet begun, and he opines that it will be years before the whole drama has been completed.

"And this is Russia's message—not the words of any individual, not the principles of any party, but the daily thoughts and feelings and actions of a people ready to die for what they think and feel; a message involved in every living speech or writing, in every great deed, a message that goes out from Russia to travel around the world, to become implanted and to take root among all peoples and individuals that deserve and will win a share in the civilization of which the Russian revolution is perhaps the dawn."

So far all the means of the revolution have failed. But more remarkable than the failure, Walling asserts, is the way the people have taken their defeat. "The revolutionary spirit has lived on even after the hope of any kind of immediate and general movement had failed. All the more determined revolutionists have decided that the spark of revolt shall be kept alive until a way is found to inflame the nation to a final heroic and successful stand. The recent partial successes and complete defeats, the monstrosity of the evils she is fighting, the difficulties to be overcome, are only measures of the power the nation is developing in the struggle and the profundity of the social revolution that only such a struggle can call into being. The recent dramatic struggle, the incredible degradation of the present Government, the tragic spirit of rebellion among the peasants, the exceptional intelligence and public spirit of the educated classes, the daring and devotion of the revolutionists, has led the Russian nation to the most heroic, the most inspired and the most revolutionary social movement of centuries."

"The present revolutionary movement of the Russian nation must have arisen under any Emperor. It is directed against Czarism ratner than against any particular Czar. But in so far as the Russian ruler is really Autocrat and Czar, that is, in proportion as he rules by his own will and not that of the people, he is the living embodiment of the despotism. The present Czar, all future Czars, must stand or fall with the system of which they are a part. Since Nicholas II. remains head, or at least centre, of the old system; since he refuses to abdicate or share his power, and since he is neither a degenerate nor a weakling under duress he must bear his ssare of the great crimes of the system of which he is a part."

DEATH IN THE MINES.

Three Times as Many Killed Here As In Europe.

Last winter we were all taking about the horror of the coal mines; and out of the horrors came to the families of the miners unmeasurable sorrow, the public some information, and to the mine owners some uncomfortable moments, and a meeting or two with their lawyers and newspapers to see that the agitation had no serious results. There has been no sensational disaster for some time. The public mind, as manufactured by the newspapers, has ceased to think of mines and mining. But the miners are still going down to their black, dangerous toil in their frail cages. They are still facing the exposure of the wet and muddy passage, and the momentary peril of falling stone or coal. And how these perils become realities, and how the deaths heap up in a year!

The coal mines of the United States are killing three times as many men per 1,000 employed as those of most European countries. In the last seventeen years 22,840 men have given up their lives in the mines of this country. As many violent deaths have occurred in the mines during the last six years as during the preceding eleven years. The number of fatal accidents each year is now double that of the year 1885. In 1906, 6,861 men were killed or injured in the mines, the killed numbering 2,061, and the injured 4,800.

These terrible facts have been gleaned by Government experts acting under orders from Secretary Garfield of the Interior Department to investigate the nature and extent of mine accidents particularly those resulting from explosions, also to make suggestions as to how mining conditions may be improved and accidents prevented.

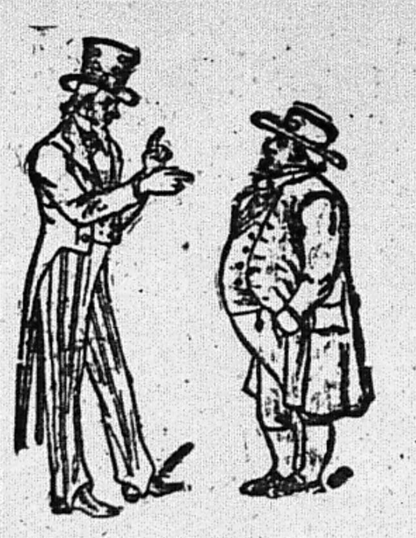
The bulletin in which this report is, shows that in all European coal-producing countries the output of coal has increased greatly during the last ten years, but the number of deaths per 1,000 miners, instead of increasing as in this country, has undergone a marked and decided decrease. This decrease has been due, the bulletin says, to the effect of mining legislation in those countries for the safeguarding and protection of the lives of the workmen and has been made possible by Government action in establishing testing stations for the study of problems relative to safety in mining, including the use of explosives. The bulletin further says:

"Belgium maintain the most thoroughly equipped testing station in the world, and for a number of years has carried out extensive experiments to devise means to prevent accidents and to increase the safety of the workers in the mines. The success of those experiments will be better realized when it is stated that at the beginning of the investigations the number of men killed each year for each 1,000 men employed was 3.2, or very nearly that now shown for the United States while at present it is less than one-third of that number.

"Fifty per cent. of all the fatal accidents and 39 per cent, of all non-fatal accidents in the mines of the United States were the result of falls of roof and coal. Accordingly, these are the most prolific sources of accidents in the coal mines.

"In the European coal - producing

(Continued on page 5.)



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN — I heard a ridiculous man talking last evening. He was espousing the rights of the working class.

UNCLE SAM—Is that ridiculous?

B. J.—Why, certainly. In view of the fact that the poverty of the working people and their so-called misery——

U. S.—So-called misery?

B. J.—Anyway, in view of the fact that their poverty and their misery are due in a large measure to their extravagance, their immorality and their aversion to work.

U. S.—You are quite sure of that?

B. J.—Why, certainly. A man, by economy, push and hard work can place himself in a position of comfort.

U. S.—That's all very beautiful. Now, what is it you want?

B. J.—I want you to agree that to espouse the right of the working class is ridiculous.

U. S.—I want you to first agree with me that you are a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—But I am not.

U. S.—Certainly you are. In view of the fact that your eyes slant downward, that you cary a pigtail and that you wear your shirt outside of your trousers, what else can you be but a Heathen Chinee?

B. J.—But my eyes don't slant downward; I don't carry a pigtail, and as to my shirt, I don't wear it outside of my trousers. You are off your base.

U. S.—But you will agree that if my premises were right my conclusion that you are a heathen Chinee woud be right too, won't you?

B. J.—Yes, it would; but they aren't.

U. S.—And so I would agree with you that, if your premises about the characteristics of the workingmen, and about the capacity of "push, hard work nnd econdmy", to place a man in comfort, were correct, I would agree with you that it is ridiculous to espouse the workingman's cause. But these premises are as much "off" as the premises from which the conclusion followed that you were a Heathen Chinee.

B. J.—Well, let's look into my premises.

U. S.—Now you talk. When you started you incurred the very ugly error of starting with a debatable proposition for your premises, and then trying to debate the conclusion. The real point to settle is that which you took for a "fact." I deny your premises or "facts" in toto. Now prove them.

B. J.—Which fact do you deny?

U. S.—Every one of them. It is not true that the misery and the poverty of the working class is due in any measure to their extravagance, immorality or aversion to work. Each of these allegations is false. Neither is it true that economy, push and hard work are enough to put a man in comfort. Now trot out your proofs. Begin with the "extravagance" of the workingman.

B. J.—Hem; well—hem——

U. S.—Stuck? Well, proceed on his "immorality."

B. J.—Hem; hem—well——

U. S.—Stuck again? Now take up his aversion to work.

B. J.—Hem; hem. Well——

U. S.—Stuck a third time. Now see here, even the lying census reports don't allow the average workingman over $1 day the year around. What is there to economize on? If a man has to hire himself to a capitalist he can't get more pay than his market value, and that is determined by the supply of labor and the demand. If he gets a job, the price is barely enough to get along with it. In order to get along without hiring himself he must have had captal enough to employ others. Where is he going to get that capital from? The poverty of the workingman is the result not of aversion to work or the like, but of the private ownership of the machinery to work with; he, not owning that, must sell himself in wage slavery, and wage slavery allows no margin to rise from. If economy were a wealth producer then the workers would be millionaires and the millionaires would be paupers. Just invest in some Labor News Company and Socialist Books; the reading of them will have upon your head the effect of a duster in a neglected house.

The People
New York N.Y.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

AN UPSTATE INVITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The undersigned desires to state that S. L. P. and I. W. W. men will always find the latch string of his door out, when they are around this way.

Jonathan M. Long.

Newburg, N. Y., June 30.

S. L. P. MAN MISSING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Simon Van Veen has disappeared from his home and is missing since June 29th at 10:30 a. m. He was an ardent S. L. P. man and it is quite possible, if he is still living that he might drop into some S. L. P. headquarters.

He was last heard from in Englewood, N. J., at 3:30 p. m. on the same day he disappeared. He mailed from that place by special delivery his keys and papers.

From the following description some trace may be gotten of him:

Age 57, does not look over 50; black, curly hair; 5 feet 5 inches in height; weight 125; sways head noticeably when walking; dark complexion; smooth face; wore dark gray suit and panama hat, white necktie, black laced shoes; wears a truss.

Any information should be sent to J. Van Veen, 54 E. 129th street New York City, 'phone 1116 Harlem.

Arthur Van Veen.

New York, July 1.

THE DIFFERENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Upon asking a member of the Social Democratic Party (Socialist Party) what the difference was between their party and the Socialist Labor Party, I was told that the S. P. believed in the ballot in accomplishing their aim, while the S. L. P. did not believe in the ballot, and the latter party referred to the Hearst-McClellan Mayoralty election as as illustration of the uselessness of the ballot. Not being satisfied with this answer, I applied to a member of the S. L. P., and he requested that I refer the matter to your publication.

What is the difference?

Henry W. Miller.

Newark, N. J.

[The S. L. P. believes in the ballot so emphatically that it is hated by the dynamiters worse than they hate the S. P. The S. P. also believes in the ballot. The difference is that the S. P. believes in the ballot ONLY, and does not realize the importance of the economic organization in the emancipatory work. The S. L. P. believes in the ballot AND in the economic organization. The S. P. man who, in sight of these facts, says "the S. L. P. does not believe in the ballot" is nonsensical as if he were to say you do not believe in having a leg seeing you insist in saying that with only one leg you would be a one-legged hobbyist.—*Ed.* THE PEOPLE.]

AN ATTEMPT TO TREAD OUT THE WORKERS' PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following resolutions against an apparent attempt to tread out the working class press were adopted by Public Service Workers' Industrial Union No. 434, Industrial Workers of the World, of Spokane, Wash., at their last regular meeting, June 26:

Whereas, The Postmaster General of the United States, acting at the command of the employing class, has given an order preventing the use of the United States mails, by the publishers of a paper known as "La Questione Sociale," which paper is devoted to the interests of the working class; and

Whereas, The edition of the paper which was made the occasion of this denial of mailing rights was No. 419, dated March 14, 1908; and

Whereas, The reason given by the Postmaster General for this act of tyranny, is that the paper in question is unlawful; and

Whereas, This paper "La Questione Sociale" has always advocated the orderly organizing of the working class to uphold the interests of the working class; and

Whereas, This is merely the beginning of the determined attempt of the employing class to suppress the education of the workers along the line of their class interests; therefore be it

Resolved, That Public Service Workers' Industrial Union No. 434 of the Industrial Workers of the World, Spokane, Washington, condemns with indignation this cowardly invasion of the rights of the working class, and be it further

Resolved, That we warn all working people of the danger of the entire suppression of the working class press, and that we ask them to unite in a strong organization to fight this and the other numberless tyrannies that they suffer; and that copies of these resolutions be sent to the various journals and papers of the working glass.

D. G. Gillespie,
James Wilson,
D. L. Barnett,
Committee.

Spokane, Wash., June 27.

S. L. P. WELCOMED IN LONDON, CANADA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section London holds open air meetings on Saturday nights on Market Square. Last night's meeting furnished one amusing incident. After asking the speaker if he had not made an assignment, the questioner told the speaker not to be personal, as soon as he started to reply.

The propaganda has been carried on in this city for eight years with better results every succeeding year, the crowds are larger, give quiet attention and purchase quantities of pamphlets. One rainy evening when some of the comrades appeared without the stand some bystanders demanded that the speakers talk from a box which they had provided.

At each meeting this summer a number of ladies have attended, which is regarded by the comrades as a sign of growing interest of the people in the propaganda of the S. L. P. The Weekly People and literature is sold at each meeting. The Weekly People brings from one to twenty-five cents per copy, and some are given away.

The S. L. P. is about the only labor organization that is doing any work here. The Gompers unions are as quiet as oysters. A few years ago they maintained that they kept up the price of labor; now they are so busy looking for jobs they have almost forgotten what wages are. They say that "those people in Wall Street got the Canadian banks' money and the banks can't get it back and they wonder why." They don't know what "Wall Street" is for, these yunyun men.

C. A. Weitzel.

London, Can., June 28.

SOMETHING DOING IN ELIZABETH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Do the members of the "Old Guard" of Elizabeth know that there is something doing almost every Saturday night at the corner of Broad and E. Jersey Sts.? Two weeks ago we had Sperle on the stand. He held the attention of a good-sized crowd, and sold some pamphlets. That's a start.

Last Saturday night, after the Salvation Army told the people how to get everything in the hereafter, Oakley up and told them how they could get everything here, and now. We sold some more pamphlets and copies of the Weekly People. But the boys should have been there when questions were called for. A few pure and simplers held a consultation in the background trying to decide which of them would display his no knowledge of the trades union question. One of them plucked up courage to ask what stand the S. L. P. took on unionism. The speaker pointed out the difference between the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor, and my, it must have hurt, for they set up an awful howl and got fighting mad. I thought, at one time, we would have to send a telegram to Teddy for Federal troops, but they cooled off and that allowed the speaker to answer several more questions.

Now, boys, remember this is a Presidential year. Watch the Daily People for the next meeting and make it a point to be there.

W. J. C.

Elizabeth, N. J., June 28.

COMPANEROS Y AMIGOS DE LA REPUBLICA MEXICANA! ATTENCION!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Keep your eyes on Mexico. The slaves down there are on the verge of the biggest strike the world has ever witnessed. Cripple Creek, Colorado bull pens, A. R. U. '94 strike, and other like affairs will look like Sunday school picnics in comparison to the Revolution that is soon to be pulled off in Mexico.

The trabajadores in La Republica realize that there is nothing in the old style of strike but failure. Therefore they are ready and ripe for revolution. We, of the border land, know whereof we speak.

In the event of trouble starting, it will be well for those dear patriotic Americanos in the United States to keep their hands off and devote their time and attention to affairs at home.

A word to the wise is sufficient. Sabe? Viva las Mexicanos!!

Viva la Revolucion!!

Viva la union internacional de las trabajodores!!!

Geo. F. Edwards.
H. A. Eden.
R. H. Harris.
Peter le Blanc.
Luis Martinuz.
Pablo Ramirez.

Holtville, Cal., June 22.

WHO IS SCHLESINGER?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose a clipping from which it would appear that the A. F. of L. is the only salvation of the working class, and that Socialism has no excuse for being. Who is "Alexander Schlesinger, the well-known Socialist writer"? He is new to me at any rate. Perhaps he is one who, to use Gompers's own words, "masquerades as a defender and expounder of Socialism," while really a hireling of the A. F. of L.

I would like to congratulate F. J. Boyle on his masterly reply to the Catholic priest of Revere, Mass., which was published in last week's issue. It had the true ring and was inspiring and refreshing to a degree.

Wonder what His Holiness will object to now.

H. M. H.

Lowell, Mass, June 25.

AS TO THE ALLEGED "IRISH SOCIALIST FEDERATION."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The resolutions passed by the so-called "Irish Socialist Federation" on Friday night last will surprise no one, and affect no one.

It has been said of Christian Science that it is not Christian and is not Science. So it may be said of the "Irish Socialist Federation": it is not Irish, is not Socialist and is not a Federation.

Its indorsement of the Socialist Party proclaims simply the desire of the "editor of The Harp" to get into the organization from which the most money may be derived in the shape of Harp subscriptions. Were such subscriptions to be gotten from the members of the Socialist Labor Party he would still be twanging his tuneful lyre (no pun is meant, so please do not spell that liar) for the S. L. P.

If any one of the Irish race could be led out of the S. L. P. by this modern "Pied Piper (or Harper) of Hamlin," such a miserable dupe would indeed be an object of pity. But from reports he has failed to lead a single individual across the line.

I was not present at the meeting at which the "indorsement" was carried out. I have never been a member; but I am told that Cody denounced the Editor of The Harp in unmistakable terms, to his face.

We may say that Cody was wasting his breath on such a person, but Cody is at least an honest little man and we may say long life to him.

The Editor of The Harp has failed to deliver the goods.

Thomas Flynn.

New York, June 30.

GOEBEL A GOOD TARGET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Mr. G. H. Goebel of New Jersey, National Organizer of the Socialist party, spoke in this city Monday June 22nd. He once more demonstrated that the Socialist Labor Party is right in its determination to remain in the field to keep the revolutionary working class agitation to the fore, and not to surrender the field to a party that is in the clutches of leaders who are in it for no other purpose than to maintain an organized priesthood, who always shape the policies of that party with a view to getting a living on the credulity of an untutored working class.

Mr. Goebel, after a rather aimless harangue, announced that a collection would be taken up. The committee in charge had raised the necessary expense $6, he said, but he could not let the chance go by for increasing the amount. After disposing of this most important matter, he called for questions.

The first was asked by a stranger to all of us: "Why were Gompers and Mitchell called in at the White House when the conference of Governors was held there?" In answer Goebel bore out the opening statement of this letter. He said that the question was a personal one, and he did not deal in matters concerning individuals. He said he had his private opinion, but he was on that corner to talk on principles.

Then the S. L. P. opened fire. He was asked if men do not represent principles. He said no and yes, one way they do and another they don't; also, the question was a new one to him, and that he never had it put to him that way before. He said he had his opinion of Gompers and Mitchell, but his party didn't think the same on that subject as he did. He was then promptly asked if he was taking pay for advocating something in which he did not believe.

He answered this by stating that wherever he went there was sure to be a bunch of these "disrupters" who never held meetings of their own but were continually interrupting others. Then he started to tell the crowd who the S. L. P. were and that we had scabbed on the working class. The S. P. men present applauded this, but the crowd remained quiet.

The S. L. P. men demanded that Goebel prove his words. He hedged and said he was told of it, but did not just know where. He was starting to tell the audience that the S. L. P. was causing strife among the working class, when we interrupted him with the question: "What was his party's position on the uniting of the two Socialist parties, and why he opposed unity both at the Conference in New Jersey and at the National Convention of his party a few weeks ago?

Goebel was in a cold sweat by this time, and started to appeal to the union men in the crowd to hear him. He was promptly warned not to do that, and he took the hint, for there were murmurs of dissatisfaction from the crowd, at the way the speaker answered the question. In effect his answer was that the two parties differed as to tactics and ownership of press. As to the first he said he wasn't there to discuss tactics and technicalities and the crowd would not care for such. As to the press the difference was that the Socialist Labor Party would stand for nothing but a party-owned press dominated by a few individuals (as to this he did not explain). The Socialist party approved of a party-owned press, also the privately-owned one, and if they did not suit the membership they would be starved out.

While Mr. Goebel was speaking the crowd listened patiently to see what was coming, and when the questions were asked gave very close attention, thus showing in spite of Mr. Goebel and those whose ambition it is to live on the imaginary dullness of the working class that the workers listen best when their intelligence and best instincts are appealed to.

We had made our point by this time. We had let the crowd know that the S. L. P. position was the correct one, and that the S. P. had placed itself on record as opposed to a united working class movement; and much to Mr. Goebel's relief we left him there calling for subscriptions to the "Appeal" at cut-rate prices.

To some of those who were dissatisfied with Goebel's answers and expressed sympathy with us we gave copies of the Weekly People.

We do not think Mr. Goebel or the local S. P.-ites will do much boasting of their first open air meeting of the campaign in Newport News, Va.

E. McDowell.

Newport News, Va., June 24.

IN MEMORIAM—ALBERT ROSS.

The Socialist Labor Party has lost a true comrade in Albert Ross, who has been a member of Section St. Louis for the last eight years. A dispatch received from Roswell, New Mexico, on June 26th, stated that Ross was found murdered and robbed on the railroad near the above place.

Whereas, Our organization has lost in him a true and ardent worker for the Proletarian Cause, therefore be it

Resolved, That we place this resolution in our minutes as a part of the history of a loyal and faithful worker in our movement, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family and the Party press.

John W. Newmann,
Organizer.

TO CANADIAN FRIENDS

Due to the amendment of postal regulations between the United States and Canada daily newspapers may again be mailed as second class matter. Subscription rates to Canada, on The Daily People, will henceforth be the same as for the United States: One year $3.50, six months $2.00, three months $1.00. Our Canadian friends should now go to work and boost up the circulation of The Daily People.

**Daily People
P. O. Box 1576
New York.**

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

W. T. N., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—On vote-catching tickets Vice-Presidential nominees are footnotes to explain or correct the text of the Presidential nominee. The Taft text, which has been made to look liberal, is corrected by the Sherman capitalist employer text, which expressly says, "hard conditions for wage slaves."

E. D., CINCINNATI, O.—There is not a "labor-law" upon the statute books, whether Federal or State, that is not a sneaking withholding while pretending to give.

P. B., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—After having long dealt in "canned and potted" theology, Yale now deals in "potted and canned" economics through its president. The difference between theology and economics when canned and potted is hard to tell.

B. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Among the grotesque sights presented by the Socialist party is the sight of your dentist Furman in the pose of a paladin of A. F. of L. "organized labor." The line of cleavage between the gentleman, together with his close associate Matchett, when both were in the Socialist Labor Party and on the Party's National Executive Committee, was that they, in opposition to the Party's policy, had nothing but cuss words, often ribald, for the workingman, whom they considered to be as hopelessly demoralized and unfit, as Mr. Alexander Jonas, the *Volkszeitung* "statistician," considers and says that "the American people are hopelessly stupid and corrupt."

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your third question—

The constitution of the S. L. P. does not provide for affiliation with it of "race federations." Some of these race federations support the S. L. P., others support the S. P.

Next question next week.

T. F., NEW YORK—Now to your last question—

The theory that the S. L. P. ought to disband because the I. W. W. will "in a short time cast its own political reflex," proceeds, where honestly held, from two errors:

First, the error that there is near at hand a prospect that the I. W. W. will shortly cast its own political reflex—There was such a prospect three years ago. The surrender of Sherman to the pressure from the S. P. schemers who, in the interest of the A. F. of L., cheated him with the promise of great things if he downed the S. T. & L. A. element, set the prospect back by the shock it imparted to the oragnization. The later surrender of Trautmann to and his alliance with would-be S. L. P. smashers, threw the prospect back some more by the general mistrust which it created.

Second, the error that the disappearance from the field of the only political organization of Socialism that is not built on pure and simple ballotism would not give renewed increment to the kindred errors of pure and simple bombism and pure and simple ballotism.

E. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Has been answered before. The "status quo" means the state in which combatants were when a truce is called. When it is said that injunctions against Labor leave it in the "status quo," the impression is meant to be conveyed that the conflicting employer and his employees on strike are left where things were at the time the injunction was issued. The impression meant to be conveyed is false. Injunctions destroy the "status quo" and put the employer on his feet.

H. S. C., REDLANDS, CAL.—The Mexican situation requires tactful handling. Mexican exigencies at present require the Liberal party in Mexico. Mexicans in America should be free from all contact with political parties that do not demand the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Industrial Republic. One of the reasons why in Mexico the Liberal party deserves workers' support is that Mexico is still at that stage of development described by the Communist Manifesto, where the advice is given to the proletariat to join all radical bourgeois movements. In such a country, to fail to join radical bourgeois politics is a direct incitement to dynamitism—the most fatal microbe that can seize the worker.

B. S., WINNENNOCA, NEV.; H. M. H., LOWELL, MASS.; M. E. K., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; J. D. P., LONG BRANCH, N. J.; F. R., ASHEVILLE, N. C.; I. H. N., MT. VERNON, WASH.—Matter received

DEATH IN THE MINES.

(Continued from page 4.)

countries the use of excessive charges of explosives is prohibited by law and definite limits are set as to the amount of any explosive that may be used. Although these regulations were framed with the object of preventing gas explosions, it is believed that they have been of marked effect in preventing accidents from falls of roof and coal as the very great disturbing and jarring effect exerted by the discharge of large amounts of explosives in a mine is believed to be one of the most important causes of falls of roof. The actual fall of the roof or coal may not occur at any time of firing the charge, but the heavy shots weaken the walls and roof and start cracks that impair the support of the rock, so that months after, without warning, the roof or wall falls.

"Gas and dust explosions form another important cause of mine accidents. In the United States during 1906, 11 per cent. of all the deaths in coal mines were due to such explosions.

"Considered in regard to the number of deaths per 1,000 men employed, the coal-producing countries, more than three times as many men out of each 1,000 employed being killed as in some European countries that are much less favored with natural conditions. In regard to deaths per million tons of coal mined, the United States not only occupies a position worse than that of most European countries, but is also showing an increase in the rate, whereas every other country is showing a decrease."

As a result of these investigations the experts express the opinion that, horrible as these figures are, their horror will yearly increase unless conditions change.—Dallas, Texas, Laborer.

$1.00 BOOKS.

Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Fitch.
Socialism and Philosophy, Labriola.
Essays Materialistic Conception of History, Labriola.

Ancient Society

Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition.

Henry Holt & Co. are rendering a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, **Ancient Society**, of which they were also the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels.

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and re-read, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do.

The previous editions of the work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at $1.50, placing the book within the reach of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work at the publisher's price of $1.50.

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DIVISION OF LABOR

A Process Which Intensifies Toil, and Tends to Ever Greater Intensification.

We thus see how the method of production and the means of production are constantly enlarged, revolutionized, how *division of labor necessarily draws after it greater division of labor, the employment of machinery greater employment of machinery, work upon a large scale work upon a still greater scale.* This is the law that continually throws capitalist production out of its old ruts and compels capital to strain ever more the productive forces of labor *for the very reason* that it has already strained them—the law that grants it no respite, and constantly shouts in its ear: March! march!

This is no other law than that which, within the periodical fluctuations of commerce, necessarily *adjusts the price of a commodity to its cost of production.*

No matter how powerful the means of production which a capitalist may bring into the field, competition will make their adoption general; and from the moment that they have been generally adopted, the sole result of the greater productiveness of his capital will be that he must furnish *at the same price,* ten, twenty, one hundred times as much as before. But since he must find a market for, perhaps, a thousand times as much, in order to outweigh the lower selling price by the greater quantity of the sales; since now a more extensive sale is necessary not only to gain a greater profit, but also in order to replace the cost of production (the instrument of production itself grows always more costly, as we have seen), and since this more extensive sale has become a question of life and death not only for him, but also for his rivals, the old struggle must begin again, and it is all the more violent the more powerful the means of production already invented are. *The division of labor and the application of machinery will therefore take a fresh start, and upon an even greater scale.*

Whatever be the power of the means of production which are employed, competition seeks to rob capital of the golden fruits of this power by reducing the price of commodities to the cost of production; in the same measure in which production is cheapened, *i. e.,* in the same measure in which more can be produced with the same amount of labor, it compels by a law which is irresistible, a still greater cheapening of production, the sale of ever greater masses of product for smaller prices. Thus the capitalist will have gained nothing more by his efforts than the obligation to furnish a greater product in the same labor-time; in a word, more difficult conditions for the profitable employment of his capital. While competition, therefore, constantly pursues him with its law of the cost of production and turns against himself every weapon that he forges against his rivals, the capitalist continually seeks to get the best of competition by restlessly introducing further subdivision of labor and new machines, which, though more expensive, enable him to produce more cheaply, instead of waiting until the new machines shall have been rendered obsolete by competition.

If we now conceive this feverish agitation as it operates in the *market of the whole world,* we shall be in a position to comprehend how the growth, accumulation and concentration of capital bring in their train an ever more detailed subdivision of labor, an ever greater improvement of old machines, and a constant application of new machines—a process which goes on uninterruptedly, with feverish haste, and upon an ever more gigantic scale.—KARL MARX.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS.

Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 310 Champlain ave., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-weekly), 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	2.00
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 206 Atwells ave., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case to the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary
28 City Hall Place, New York.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 12 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Virginia met in regular session with Kinder in the chair. All members present.

Minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read.

Correspondence: — From Organizers Muller, Section Richmond; Schade, Newport News; Goodman, Roanoke; Munro, Portsmouth, re sending delegate to national convention. From Organizer Schade, Newport News, asking that S. E. C. make donation of $10 to Operating Fund. From Paul Augustine, National Secretary, re party's obligations to its press and calling for more vigorous support.

Motion that correspondence be received and action taken. Carried.

Motion made and passed that, seeing that the majority of the sections do not endorse sending delegate to national convention, the matter be dropped.

Motion made and carried that the State Secretary be instructed to communicate with the sections for their endorsement of the proposition of Newport News that S. E. C. donate $10 to Operating Fund.

Motion made and adopted to endorse State Secretary's proposition to use carbon copies of all communications sent out by him to sections.

Motion made and passed that Section Newport News be asked to elect a member of the S. E. C. pro tem. to fill vacancy of Buxton who was given two months' vacation.

The financial report was then read and adopted.

F. Buxton, Recording Secretary.

OPERATING FUND.

J. Holler, San Francisco,	$10.00
J. Kalash, " "	10.00
E. Bohn, " "	1.00
J. Shache, " "	1.00
H. E. Long, " "	1.00
G. C. McShane, "	1.50
T. Burck, Riverside, Cal.	1.00
Batting Johnson, San Francisco	.50
J. Mann, Chicago	.50
C. Vollmers, New York ..	.50
Section Erie Pa.	5.00
E. Hultberg, W. Falmouth, Mass.	1.75
S. Thompson, New York ..	2.00
J. Jiskin, Milford, Mass. ..	.50
Collection " "	.50
Chas. Rudolph, Newport News, Va. ....$	1.00
J. Kirn, Scranton, Pa. ..	.25
Section Cincinnati, Ohio ..	10.00
Jos. Walsh, San Francisco	5.00
Jos Haynes, " "	4.00
H. Peterson, " "	1.00
M. Cassel, " "	1.00
C. Peterson, " "	.50
B. Weise, " "	.25
T. Ledderhos, " "	.25
Theo. Pfund, " "	.25
Jos. Harkow, Brooklyn ...	.25
A. C. Wirtz, Barstow, Cal. $	5.00
Lyman Brown, College Point, N. Y.	2.00
Geo. Walker, Newport, R. I.	.75
L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
J. Levoy, Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y.	.50
E. Wiesinger, Schenectady, N. Y.	.25
Total	$70.00
Previously acknowledged ..	2,706.38
Grand Total..........	$2,776.38

SECTION MILWAUKEE.

Section Milwaukee S. L. P. will hold its Section meeting on TUESDAY, July 14. Open air meeting SATURDAY, July 11.

ELIZABETH OPEN AIR MEETING.

The Socialist Labor Party will hold an open air meeting on SATURDAY evening, July 11, at the corner of East Jersey and Broad streets, Elizabeth. Chas. Sperle will speak.

READERS OF ROCHESTER, ATTENTION!

Section Monroe County of the Socialist Labor Party invites all who are interested in the movement and those who care to give a helping hand in the coming campaign, to attend a regular meeting on FRIDAY, July 10th, in Germania Hall, Clinton avenue at 8 p. m.

John C. Vollertsen,
Organizer.

ON THE MOVE

WEEK'S RECORD SHOWS THAT MORE WORK IS BEING DONE—JOIN THE ACTIVE BRIDAGE.

For the week ending July 3rd we received 115 subscriptions to the Weekly People and 59 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 174. This is somewhat better and we hope will encourage others to take hold and push the propaganda. Those sending two or more were:

N. Dufner, Lynden, Wash.	6
A. Robinson, Hedley, B. C.	6
H. Gunn, Schenectady, N. Y. ..	6
H. Oakes, Jersey City, N. J. ..	6
L. Ginther, Colo. Springs	5
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	5
R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex. ..	5
V. Anderson, Fortuna, Cal.	5
Press Committee, Boston	5
J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky.	4
G. C. McShane, San Francisco ..	4
C. Larson, Elberta	4
A. Kaucher, St. Louis	4
H. E. Long, San Francisco	3
E. J. Drugmand, Imperial, Pa.	3
J. Matthews, Washington, Ind.	3
J. F. Oksanen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3
G. Rose, Meriden, Conn.	2
S. Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
T. Dickman, Keeler, Cal.	2
A. Burkhardt, Indianapolis	2
Theo. Seimer, Stonington, Conn.	2
R. Stevens, Baltimore, Md.	2
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash.	2
M. J. Cikanek, St. Paul, Minn.	2
H. Carstensen, " "	2
A. Weiss, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
H. J. Schade, Los Angeles, Cal.	2

Labor News orders are picking up:

John Kircher	$40.00
Los Angeles, Cal.	14.00
Seattle, Wash.	10.00
San Francisco	8.75
Pittsburg	5.90
So. Norwalk, Conn.	4.60
Fruitvale, Cal.	3.00
McKeesport, Pa.	3.00
Cleveland, O.	6.00
Minneapolis, Minn., ...	2.40
Keeler, Cal.	2.03
Mt. Vernon, Wash.	2.00
30th & 32nd A. D., New York	2.00
Spokane, Wash.	1.75
W. Falmouth, Mass., ...	1.25
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Erie, Pa.	1.00
Newport News, Va.	1.00

NEW DICTIONARY FOR SOCIALIST WORKERS

By KNOW A. WEBSTER.

DOUGH, *noun*. A commodity, also sometimes called money, made of paper or various metals, which every Socialist and sympathizer should supply his organization with in order that it can carry on its educational work.

EVOLUTION, *noun*. The process by which S. L. P. and I. W. W. men are made out of the innocent rank and file of the A. F. of L. and the supporters of capitalist political parties. This process can best be set to work by applying what is known as literature. (See same.)

FAITH, *noun*. That feeling of certainty within the breast of every S. L. P. and I. W. W. man that the working class will become awake to its class interests and in time throw off the shackles that bind it, and thereby perform its historic mission, the ending of the capitalist system and the establishment of the Socialist Republic.

FUNDS, *noun*. Something needed with clockwork regularity. (See dough.)

LITERATURE, *noun*. Books, pamphlets, and leaflets expounding the principles of revolutionary Socialism. Every member should do his utmost to place the publications of the New York Labor News Company into the hands of the workers, as these publications are the cream of such literature.

PICNIC, *noun*. That which every S. L. P. and I. W. W. man has whenever he succeeds in inducing an A. F. of L. or pure and simple Socialist speaker to defend his position in public debate. Instances of this kind are rare.

(2) Gatherings in woods, fields or groves, especially adapted to this season of the year, for the purpose of enjoyment and for raising funds for our much needed educational work. Sections of the S. L. P. are advised to experiment with this interesting method of supplying dough. (See same.)

READERS, *noun*. See subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS, *noun*. Such of the working class as are secured as steady readers of the party organs. Every member should do his utmost to increase the number of such subscribers, and the papers themselves will see to the increase in their intelligence.

(2) Such as are induced to sign for, or pay, or contribute, specified amounts of dough (See same) to carry on our propaganda.

SUBSCRIBE, *verb trans*. To pay a certain sum for a party organ for a specified period of time.

(2) To sign one's name to a subscription list agreeing to pay a certain amount of dough for some certain specified purpose. Every member and sympathizer should become an expert in performing this act.

SUPPORT, *noun*. That assistance which all party members should render their speakers on the stump, soap box or wherever they may be put to preach the principles of the movement. Many comrades believe they need but send a man out and that he alone can accomplish wonders. Support not only gives him more safety but more confidence as well, and it spurs him on to his greatest efforts.

(2) That which every member owes his organization in all its undertakings.

SUCCESS, *noun*. That which will finally crown our efforts if we carefully follow the straight and narrow path of the fighting S. L. P.

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Cigars made of the choicest imported and domestic tobacco.

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The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

CHILDREN'S HOUR

Dear little Comrades:—

It was late one night not long ago, and your humble servant was in New York attending to some work for the Socialist Cause, when a Socialist party member spoke to her about the lateness of the hour and her long trip home. During the discussion she said she was a member of the S. L. P. and her S. P. comrade remarked, "Oh, I understand now your devotion. It seems wonderful, this devotion of the S. L. P. They are in it with soul and body." Whereupon followed a long discussion until we were reminded that it was past midnight, and dispersed.

Now, dear readers, old and young, stop blushing and get to work, proving true the remark that the devotion of the S. L. P. members is unsurpassed. We have the Emancipation of the Wage-Slaves from all their misery for our reward. Get busy!! Now!!! Uncle John's and Aunt Mary's and comrade cousins, whose names I'll not mention just here: Don't put off the Revolution any longer than is absolutely necessary. The world is waiting for Love and Peace to reign. Glory be to Socialism, the reign of Justice, the parent of Peace and Love.

Yours for Socialism,
AUNT ANNETTA.

A NEW SOCIALIST MAGAZINE.

I've received a copy of the new magazine, called "The Little Socialist Magazine" for boys and girls. I counted twelve grown-up and five children contributors (aged between 10 and 11).

It is conducted by S. P. people, and if you count the contributors of the "Children's Hour," you might wonder where the people are more devoted. It is not clasping your hands and saying with delight, "I'm so glad I'm an S. L. P." that makes good S. L. P. members. Work and not Faith will emancipate the working class.

Every Socialist should add to his grand principles one more, namely: It is my duty to aid in every way possible in carrying the sublime message of Socialism to old and young. There is no work beneath my dignity, and I will try to aid it in every way I can. Not *to-morrow*, but *to-day*, I mean to start.

UNITE.

By CELIA ROSATSTAIN (10 years old.)

We must unite and keep our friendship;
We must do our best to call
Our friends and all,
So that we can work and live together,
And if not, then we must fall.

We must live in friendship forever;
We must do our duty and be clever;
We must work and help our friends,
And on this all depends.

See! people, do not make yourself low.
Do your work, but not slow.
Try to make the land free to every one.
All people are true;
Help them, do!
And you will see
How much better it will be.

In *The Little Socialist Magazine.*—

A FERRYBOAT INCIDENT.

By O'DUFFY MACDONNELL.

I was so hot a few days ago that I felt like vichy in a coffee pot, and I decided to take a little cruise around the Hudson. It was rather late in the day when I managed to get away from town, and on this account I was obliged to take a shorter trip than I had at first intended. Taking the ferry at the Battery, I satisfied myself with a trip to Staten Island, and I enjoyed myself so much there that it was with difficulty I tore myself away from the beautiful sea that sent refreshing breezes toward the sweaty citizens, only to be polluted by filth or stopped by brick walls.

There are a few of my dear little comrades who have not been to Staten Island, and those who have are not over-anxious to forget the excellence of the place. It is by no means as bustling a place as our friend Coney, but it is a most progressive place and in a short time it will probably bear as many attractions as Coney Island.

Now, dear children, although I told you in the preceding paragraph that I enjoyed myself very much, I must say also that I had feelings from time to time that made me feel uncomfortable. In the first place, I did not forget that while travelling across on the ferry that not within twenty yards of me there were men slaving at the furnaces to make the boat go. They did not mind it, perhaps, for custom may have seasoned them to the terrible heat of the boilers that they did not mind. But really, dear children, it is an amazing thing to think that while the ferryboat deck was thronged with merrymakers, the enigne rooms were filled with men working amid the most overpowering vapors and odors. These men are workingmen, and if we inquire we will find that they cannot be done without. There are not two persons on that ferryboat, perhaps, who would get up from enjoying the invigorating sea breezes and go down the engine room to help the toilers there.

On my way back there were three workmen, every one carrying a shovel and a pickaxe, and they occupied three seats on the very foremost part of the deck. They were surely weary after a long day of labor, and they were now enjoying what might have been their first sit down since the morning. That is why they crossed their corduroy-clad legs and stretched themselves and yawned.

There were many persons aboard who could not find sitting room, so they stood. Amongst the unseated ones were three young fellows of about twenty-five years each. They had enjoyed themselves, no doubt, as might be drawn from their conversation, for they spoke on everything they saw, the warm sun, the beautiful sea, Miss Such-and-such's new bathing suit or Mr. Hopeful's new motor boat. In short, they touched upon everything that Nature has given to Staten Island. They also spoke about many things that Nature is not accountable for.

And one of the three finally remarked, giving the conversation a sudden turn: "What a cheek these fellows have to occupy these seats when honest people have to stand." "Surely," said another; "what a nerve they have." And so they continued to speak, until a clergyman who stood next to me, turned round and looked at them. His look brought them to their senses a little, and their debate had a sudden termination.

Now, dear children, in conclusion, I want you to consider if these poor workmen should have vacated their seats for the loudly dressed critics. I want you, children, to consider if the "gentlemen" or the laborers are more entitled to be seated; or if there is any difference between them.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the Australian Socialist League and Socialist Labor Party.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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Published by Workingmen

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PLATFORM

Adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July 1904.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

Two Pages From Roman History

I Plebs Leaders and Labor Leaders.
II The Warning of the Gracchi.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.

A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

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